Gazette


Where appropriate, lists of items under the headings shown in CAPITALS will be found on the pages indicated.

## Earnings and Hours in April 1962

IN April 1962, the Ministry of Labour carried out its usual half-yearly enquiry into the weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers in the manufacturing industries and a number of other industries and services in the United Kingdom.* Returns were furnished by 57,000 establishments employing nearly 7 million manual workers, about 70 per cent. of all manual workers employed in the industries covered. Administrative, technical and clerical workers, and salaried persons generally, were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the second pay-week in April 1962. Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to National Insurance Schemes. Separate information was given about part-time workers, i.e., those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week

## Weekly Earnings in April 1962

The following Table summarises, by industry group, average weekly earnings in April 1962 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in April 1962. This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage of different industries.
Average earnings in individual industries are given in the Table on pages 300 and 301. All earnings figures in this article are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost

[^0]during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the

Average Weekly Earnings in the second pay-week in April 1962


[^1]




## Weekly Hours worked in April 1962

The average hours worked in individual industries are set
out in the Table on pages 302 and 303 . The Table below
 calculated dy the same method as the igures of group earnings.
The figures relate e to the tolal number of hours atually worked in the weeck, including all overtime but excluding recognised
intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any
 althourh not working, were available for work and for which
a guaranteed waeg was papabbe to them. a guaranteed wage was payabie to them.
Thedatiled fifures in the Table on pare and 303
show that there were considerable variations in the average show that there were considerable eariations in the average
hours worked in difterent industries and anong ifferent sex
and aeg eroups. In the great maiority of industries the and age groups. In the great majority of industries the
average hours worked by men ranged between 45 and 50 , those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between
42 and 4 thone worked by fullitime women were mostly
between 38 and 43 , whilst those worked by giris were mostly between 39 and 43 , whiss those worked by yirls were mostly
bethere
mostly between 20 , those worked by part-time women were mostly between 20 and 23 .

Average Hours worked in the second pay-week in April 1962

| Industry Group |  |  | Women (18 years |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Fulltime | Part-time |  |
| Food, dink and dobas | ${ }_{\text {Hours }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{\text {Hours }}$ | ${ }_{40}{ }^{\text {Hours }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Hours }}^{\text {H21. }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{\text {Hours }}$ |
| Medemis | ${ }_{4}^{45} 4$ | ${ }^{22} 1.5$ | ${ }_{\text {cta }}^{40.4}$ | ${ }_{\substack{21.6 \\ 21.4}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{40.4 \\ 40.3}}$ |
| Stipouldiding and mario | 47.0 | 42.9 | 40.2 | 21.6 | 40.6 |
| veniterering \% | ${ }_{4}^{46} 8.8$ | ${ }_{4}^{42} 4$ | ${ }^{30 \cdot 1}$ | 22:4 | ${ }_{40}^{4}$ |
| come | - $\begin{aligned} & 46.7 \\ & 46.2\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{43 \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ \hline}}$ | 399.4 | 21: 21.4 | ${ }_{4}^{40.3} 4$ |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{45} 4$ | ${ }_{4}^{431.6}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 38.6 \\ & 38.4\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{23,4}$ | ${ }_{4}^{40.1}$ |
| Ticemer | ${ }_{45}^{48.9}$ | ${ }_{4}^{43.6}$ | 39,0 | ${ }_{22}^{221}$ | 40.0. |
|  | 46.4 | 42.8 | 39.9 | 21.5 | 40.7 |
|  | 47.4 | 43.7 | 39.9 | $22 \cdot 3$ | 40.5 |
| ${ }^{\text {Ald }}$ dumamufacturing | 46.6 | 42.8 | 39.4 | 21.9 | 40.4 |
|  | cos |  |  |  | ¢ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 49.7 | ${ }^{45} \cdot 7$ | ${ }^{43} \cdot 8$ | 20.5 |  |
|  | ${ }_{46}^{46}$ | ${ }_{4}^{43} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{4}$ | 40.2. | (22:2 | ${ }_{4}^{40.7}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { All the above, including } \\ & \text { manufacturing indus- } \\ & \text { tries .. .. .. } \end{aligned}$ | 47.3 | 43.5 | $39 \cdot 6$ | 21.7 |  |

[^2]Hourly Earnings in April 1962
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The following Table shows
, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of
average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 302
and 303 .
Average Hourly Earnings in the second pay-week in April 1962

| Industry Group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { (2 years } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over) } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youth } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { (und joers } \end{aligned}$ | $\underbrace{\text { and over)t }}_{\text {Women (18 cars }}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Girls } \\ \text { (inder } \\ \text { (18 years) } \end{array}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full-time | Part-time |  |
| Food, drink and tobaccoo Chemicais and aliled in- <br>  <br> Engincocring and electrical | ${ }_{74.0}^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{39}{ }^{\text {d }} 7$ | ${ }_{45}^{\text {d }}$ | - 43.8 | ${ }_{\text {di }}^{\text {di. }}$ |
|  | 88.9 87.3 | 44.7 | 45.7 48.5 | ${ }_{45}^{43 \cdot 3}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 30.4 \\ & 31.9\end{aligned}$ |
|  | 82.6 | 37.0 | $49 \cdot 6$ | 48.1 | 31.2 |
| Shipbuilding and marine vehicices <br> Vehicles Metal goods not e eisewhere | 80.5 98.0 | 38.4 $41 \cdot 6$ 4.6 | ${ }_{55}^{45 \cdot 8}$ | 38.2 46.6 4.6 | ${ }_{3}{ }_{3}^{4} \cdot 0$ |
|  | 80.8 <br> 8.3 | $41 \cdot 6$ <br> 39.9 | 56.4. | 46.6 <br> 44.6 | 33.0 |
|  | ${ }_{73.3}$ | $40 \cdot 4$ | ${ }_{47.1}$ | ${ }_{45 \cdot 2}$ | ${ }_{33.5}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Texitier, } \text { Leather goöd } \\ & \text { Land fur } \end{aligned}$ | 72.7 77.2 | 40.0 40.4 | $46 \cdot 2$ $47 \cdot 6$ | ${ }_{45}^{42 \cdot 2}$ | 29.6 30.5 |
|  | 77.9 78.3 | 45.6 <br> 38.0 | ${ }_{52}^{46 \cdot 6}$ | ${ }_{47}^{44.3}$ | $30 \cdot 8$ 29.7 |
|  | 94.1 | 40.7 | 49.8 | 47.2 | 30.1 |
| Other mantracturing in- | 80.6 | 42. | 45.8 | 43.5 | 31-8 |
| All manufacturing in- | 3.4 | 39.9 | 47.8 | 45.3 | $31 \cdot 2$ |
|  Construction | 70.7 76.1 73.7 |  |  | ${ }_{45}{ }^{4} 6$ | ${ }_{28}^{88}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 72.0 | $43 \cdot 1$ | 59.1 | 43.6 | $\pm$ |
| Services) ... Certain miscellaneous ser- vices § <br> Public administration\|| |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{63} 6$ | 40.4 | 47.5 | 43.0 | ${ }_{28.2}$ |
| All the above, including tries .. .. | 79.4 | 39.0 | 47.6 | $44 \cdot 8$ | 31.0 |
| Earnings and Hours in April 1962, compared with Earlier Years The Table below shows the average weekly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries at the time of eachenquiry since April 1956 . enquiry sin |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Date |  | Men | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youths } \\ & \text { Boos } \\ & \text { Boos } \end{aligned}$ | Women |  | Girls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Full-time |  | Part-ime |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}271 & 1 \\ 282 & 1 \\ 200 & \frac{1}{8} \\ 300 \\ 306 \\ 306 & 10 \\ 310\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Ynd } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | women |  | Girls | Workerst |
|  |  |  | Full-time | Part-ime |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Per cent. } \\ \frac{3}{3} \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 120 \\ 23 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ 30 \\ 33 \end{array}$ |  <br> Per cent. <br> 2 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 13 <br> 12 <br> 22 <br> 23 <br> 35 <br> 37 <br> 41 <br> 41 |  | Per cent. <br>  <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 7 <br> 1 <br> 11 <br> 13 <br> 13 <br> 15 <br> 25 <br> 25 <br> 30 <br> 33 <br> 35 |  <br> Per cent. <br> 4 <br> 7 <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 15 <br> 18 <br> 23 <br> 27 <br> 30 <br> 33 |  <br> Per cent. <br> 3 <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 8 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 16 <br> 16 <br> 23 <br> 28 <br> 30 <br> 33 |

The average level of weekly earnings rose between April
1956 and April 1962 by 33 per cent. for all men covered by the enquiries and by 31 per cent. for all mull-time wored by During the half-year October 1961 to April 1962 , the rise was just under 2 per cent. for men, about $1 \frac{13}{3}$ per cen.
full-time women and nearly $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for juveniles.

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The changes in average weekly earnings over the period
covered by the last Table represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in minimum, or
standard, tandard,
vertime, week-end, etc., working; (b) changes in the number of hours actually worked per week and in the proportion of rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results and increased output by workers so paid; and (d) changes in the The changes in average hourly earnings given in a later Table also reflect most of these factors.
As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect
of increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is of increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is
available from the index of rates of wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and
services (see page 324 of this GAzETTE). The representative services (see page 324 of this GAZETTIE). The representative
industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented
in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part
of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, of this article, the most important of which are agriculture,
coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering
trades trades. It it estimated, however, that if these industries and
services were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages, services were omitted from the index of weekly rates or wages,
the result would show that between April 1956 and April
1962 the average level of weekly rates of wages for a full 1962 the average level of weekly rates of wages for a full
ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these ordinary weeks work in the industries covered by these
half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by $2 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for
men and $23 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for women. The difference between men and 23 per cent. for women. The difierence between
these figures and the rise of 33 per cent. for men and 31 per cent. for full-time women in actual weekly earnings over the
same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. Between October 1961 and April 1962 , there was a rise of $1 \frac{3}{3}$ per cent. for men and $2 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for women in weekly rates of wages, compared
with 2 per cent. for men and $1 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for full-time women with 2 per cent. for men and $1 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for
in actual earnings in the same industries.
The next Table shows the average weekly hours worked by
he operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries he operatives co:-
from April 1956:-

| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Boys } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | Women |  | Girs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full-time | Part-time |  |
|  |  | $45: 9$ 44.9 44.9 44.5 44.5 44.6 44.6 44.9 | 41.3 41.3 41.3 41.0 41.0 41.0 41.3 41.4 |  |  |
| 958 Standard Industrial Classification 1959 Octobe 1960 April <br> 1961 April <br> 1962 April |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot 4.4 \\ & \text { 40.8. } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 39.7 \\ & 39.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 42:4 <br> 41: <br> 41.4 <br> at: <br> 40. <br> 40.4 |

Average hourly earnings at the same dates are shown in

| Date | Men | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youths } \\ & \text { Boors } \\ & \text { Boys } \end{aligned}$ | Women |  | Girls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full-time | Part-time |  |
|  |  |  |  | , | d. |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 2 \\ & 23 \\ & 23.0 \\ & 24.8 \\ & 24.3 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 25: 6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1958 Standard <br> Industrial Classification 1959 October <br> 1960 April <br> 1961 April <br> 1962 April | 67.177.577.777577.779.9 | $31 \cdot 3$3335353537$39 \cdot 9$39 |  | 38.30.40$4+4$$43: 2$44.844.8 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{28.1}^{28.1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 29.4 30.1 31 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Between April 1956 and April 1962, the average level of
hourly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries hourly earnings in the industries covered by these encuirires
rose by $366_{2}^{1}$ per cent. for men and $36 \frac{3}{2}$ per cent. for full-time
women, compared with a rise of $27 \frac{7}{2}$ per cent. for men and $29 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for women in hourly wage rates.

Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April 1956


Manufacturing Industries
At April 1962, the average level of weekly earnings in manu-
facturing industries was 32 per cent higher for men facturing industries was 32 per cent. higher for men and
31 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956; 31 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956
the increase in the average level of weekly rates of wages in
these industries over the same period was about the increase in the average level of weekly rates of wages in
these industries over the same period was about 20 per cent.
for men and for men and 231 per cent. for women. During the period
October 1961 to April 1962 , the corresponding increases in October 1961 to April 1962 , the corresponding increases in
earnings were nearly 2 per cent. for both men and full-time earnings were nearly 2 per cent. for both men and full-time
women, and in rates $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $2 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. respectively
Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)


Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)


The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in April 1962 was 363 per cent. higher for men and
37 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956, compared with increases in hourly rates of wages of $25 \frac{3}{3}$ per
cent. for men and 30 per cent. for women.

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Booys } \\ \text { Booy } \end{gathered}$ | Women |  | Girls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full-time | Part-time |  |
| 1948 Standard | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| A Anril | 60.3 | ${ }^{26 \cdot 3}$ | ${ }^{34.8}$ | ${ }^{33.7}$ |  |
| 7 | 62.1 | 27.6 | 36.6 | 33-2 |  |
| 8 Apriober | $65$ | $\begin{gathered} 29.0 \\ 29.0 \\ \hline 20.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38.0 \\ 38.5 \\ 38.5 \end{array}$ | 36.4 <br> 37.2 |  |
| Oectiber | $\begin{gathered} 67.3 \\ 68: 58 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} 39 \cdot: \\ 39.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 58 Standart |  |  |  |  |  |
| dustria Classisifaction |  |  |  |  |  |
| Octiober |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oetober | 76.8 <br> 80.0 |  | $\stackrel{44.0}{46.0}$ | ${ }_{43}^{42} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{6}$ | ${ }_{28}^{28 .}$ |
| 1962 Aprobil | 81.5 83.4 | $38 \cdot 8$ $39 \cdot 9$ | 46.7 47.8 | ${ }_{45 \cdot 3}^{44}$ | 30.3 $31 \cdot 2$ |


| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Younhs } \\ \text { Bhoys } \\ \text { Bod } \end{gathered}$ | Women |  | Girls | Workers* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full-time | Part-time |  |  |
| 1956 October April 1958 April 1959 April 1960 April 1961 April <br> 1962 April |  <br> Per cent. <br> $\frac{3}{3}$ <br> 8 <br> 9 <br> 12 <br> 14 <br> 16 <br> 23 <br> 26 <br> 31 <br> 34 <br> 37 |  <br> Per cent. <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 10 <br> 11 <br> 13 <br> 13 <br> 15 <br> 18 <br> 27 <br> 35 <br> 41 <br> 44 <br> 48 |  <br> Per cent. <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 9 <br> 11 <br> 13 <br> 18 <br> 18 <br> 18 <br> 28 <br> 26 <br> 32 <br> 34 <br> 34 <br> 37 | $\square$ |  <br> Per cent. <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 9 <br> 91 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 15 <br> 19 <br> 25 <br> 31 <br> 35 <br> 39 |  |

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work since April 1962 Since the enquiry was made in April 1962, there have been
a number of changes in weekly rates of wages but no reductions in normal weekly hours of work. It is estimated that the in normal weeky hours of work. M is estimated hat the
effect of these changes has been to raise the general level of
full-time weekly and hourly wage rates by nearly 13 per cent. full-time weekly and hourly wage rates by nearly $1 \frac{3}{n}$ per cent.
The principal changes affected workers in baking, cocoa,
chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, food manuchocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, food manu-
facture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, brass working and founding, tin box manufacture, dressmaking and
women's light clothing, printing, building, road passenger women's light clothing, printing, building, road pas,
transport and motor vehicle retail and repairing trade.

Industries Not Covered by the Enquir
The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly
enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Railways,
London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, Londen ransport, British Road Services, the shipping service,
port transport
catering tock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in
agriculture, coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.
Calculations are now made at regular intervals to ascertain
what would have been the effect of combining the earnings in what would have been the effect or combining the earnings in
respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway respect of agricultural workers, cool miners, Britith Railway
workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers and dock workers with
those of the Ministry's normal enquiries in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wageearners. Results of the calculations in respect of Aprii l961 (the latest date from which all the information is available)
are published on page 307 of this GAZETE and show that are published on page 307 of this GAZETTE and show that
combining these figures makes little difference to the percentage increases since April 1956.

## Agriculture

Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture for
Scotland. The average weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain are shown in the following Table. They are total earnings, including overtime, piece-
work, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agrqiculturural Wages Orders. on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.


Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in England and include hours paid for but not actually worked. These figures are divided into total weekly earnings to give average hourly earnings.

| Date* |  | Average Weekly Hours |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { (20 eoars } \\ \text { and over) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (youth } \\ \text { (under } \\ \text { yoears } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {and }}^{\substack{\text { Women } \\ \text { and Gris }}}$ |
| England and Wales |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $48 \cdot 8$ $47: 8$ 48.8 48.1 48.3 48.5 $48: 1$ 48.0 46.0 46.0 46.0 45.7 $45 \cdot 4$ |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 51: 8 \\ \text { si: } \\ \text { si } \\ \text { si- } \\ 51 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | 48.3 48.6 48.4 48.0 46.0 46.0 |

For detais of earnings and hours for periods prior to April 1956, see the
February 1966 issue of this GAZzrrtu.

Coal Mining
In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average
cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 4s. 3d. per man-shift,
aut including but including a provision of 3 s .9 d . per man-shift for holiday
pay) were 67s. 7d in the week ended 14th April 1962 For pay) were 67 s . 7 d . in the week ended 14th April 1962. For
the weeks ended 14th October 1961 and 22nd April 1961, the corresponding cash earnings were 6 ss . 9 d . and 64 s . 7 d .
respectively. The average weekly cash earnings of the same respectively. The average weekly casse earnings of the same
classes of workpeople were 345s. 3d. in the week ended classes of workpeople were 345s. 3d. in the week ended
14th April $1926,331 \mathrm{~s} .11 \mathrm{~d}$. in the week ended 14 th October 1961
and 326 s . 1d. in the week ended 22nd April 1961 . 14 nd Apri. 18. in in the week ended 22nd April 1966. For adult
and 32 .
male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average
weekly cash earning and the value of allowances in kind at half-yearly intervals since 1956 are set out in the following
Table:-Table:-

| Date | Men (21 years and over) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Value of |
|  |  |  |

Tables giving average earnings and weekly hours worked in individual industries in April 1962 are set out on the following pages (300 to 303).


## SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistits of the
month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 312 Employment
It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment
in Great Britain rose during June by 38,000 ( $+18,000$ males and in Great Britain rose during June by 38,000 (+ 18,000 males and
20,000 females), the number at the end of the month being
$23,995,000$. The main changes were increases of 25,000 in financial
 professional, scientific and miscellaneous services, 17,000 in
argiculture and fishing, 1,000 in distrubution and a deccease of
19, agriculture and fishing, 13,000 in distribution and a decrease of
19,000 in manufacturing industries. The total working population,
including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have including H.M. Forrecs and the unemployed, is iskti
increased by 23,000 from $24,786,000$ to $24,809,000$.
Unemployment
Unemployment
The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local
Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain rose from 372,217 Offices of the Ministry or Labour in Great Britain rose from 372,217
to 380,098 between 18th June and 16 th July 1962 and the number
registered as temporarily stopped fell from 24.966 to 20,320 registered as temporarily stopped fell from 24,966 to 20,320
In the two classes combined there was a rise of 3,06 among males
and a a fal of 671 among females. a
Rates of Wages and Hours of Work
At 31st July 1962, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal
weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (on the weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (on the
basis of 31 st $J$ January $1950=100$. were. $130.2,95.1$ and $136 \cdot 8$ basis of 3 st January $1956=100)$ were $130 \cdot 2,95 \cdot 1$ and $136 \cdot 8$
respectively, sa compared with $129 \cdot 2,95 \cdot 1$ and $135 \cdot 8$ respectively,
at the end of June.

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

 required by customers in the Midlands may be obtained quickly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 35 SMALLBROOK, RINGWAY, BIRMINGHAM 5ABLE I.-NUMBERS OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN APRIL 1962
(Note.-In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.)

| Industry | umbers of workers covereareturss recived |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { (21 and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Younh } \\ & \text { Boys } \\ & \text { Boys } \end{aligned}$ | men $(1)$ |  | Girls | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \begin{array}{c} \text { Men } \\ \text { overd } \\ \text { vore } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youths } \\ & \text { Bors } \\ & \text { Boys } \end{aligned}$ | - omen (188 |  | Girls |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining and Ouarrying (except coal) <br> Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining <br> Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction <br> Food, Drink and Tobacco <br> Grain Milling $\quad$ Bread and Flour Confectionery <br> Biscuits Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products <br> Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery <br> Fruit and Vegetable Product Animal and Poultry Foods <br> Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries <br> Tobacco |  |  | (130 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2860 \\ & 306 \\ & 306 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 163 \\ & 107 \\ & 177 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,1,1079 \\ & \hline, 1929 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Industries <br> Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel <br> Mineral Oil Refining Greases <br> Phemicals and Dyes <br> Explosives and Fireworks <br> Paint and Printing Ink <br> Synthetic Resins and Plastics Mate. Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  | -6 | [151 | $\begin{array}{lll}96 & 8 \\ 77 \\ 75 & 2 \\ 91 & 0 \\ 94 & 7 \\ 78 \\ 75 & 4 \\ 86 & 3 \\ 86 & 2\end{array}$ | [108 |
| Metal Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel (General) $\ddagger$ Steel Tubes <br> Steel Tubes . Iron Castings, etc. $\ddagger$. Light Metals. <br> Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals <br> Engineering and Electrical Goods <br> Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools <br> Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines <br> Textile Machinery and Accessories <br> Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment <br> Office Machinery Other Machinery <br> Industrial Plant and Steelwork <br> Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Watches and Clocks <br> Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables <br> Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus <br> Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 159 \\ 167 \\ 162 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 81 75 78 78 81 81 84 84 | (ers |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88 <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> 105 |
| Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering <br> Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing <br> Vehicles <br> Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing . . <br> Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing . Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment § Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams <br> Railway Carriages and Wagons and Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {i,80 }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,2020 \\ 10,518 \\ 478 \\ 603 \\ 603 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 641 \\ 1,2072 \\ 299 \\ 296 \end{array}$ | 890 <br> 228 <br> at <br> 96 <br> 14 <br> 70 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1343 \\ & 133 \\ & 138 \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 1021 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | 8 3 3 0 5 | 105 |
| Metal Goods not elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements <br> Cutlery Nuts, $\dot{\text { Screws, }} \ddot{\text { Rivets, }}$ etc. <br> Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Cans and Metal Boxes <br> Metal Industries not elsewhere specifious Metals etal Industries not elsewhere specified | $\begin{aligned} & 1764 \\ & \hline 1757 \\ & \hline 675 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,107 \\ .107 \\ \hline 1,195 \\ 1,951 \\ \hline 987 \\ 14,027 \end{array}$ | ( 3.344 | $\begin{array}{r} 451 \\ 3.159 \\ 3,170 \\ 4,156 \\ 1880 \\ 10,861 \end{array}$ |  |  | (14911 |  | 85 <br> 83 <br> 83 <br> 83 <br> 83 <br> 82 <br> 75 <br> 85 <br> 85 <br> 85 <br> 82 <br> 81 <br> 1 | 86 <br> 8 <br> 10 <br> 100 <br> 90 <br> 96 |
| * Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. <br> $\dagger$ In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those women normally working over 30 hours a week. <br> $\ddagger$ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel. <br> § Excluding railway workshops. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Table I.-Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in April 1962-continued

| Industry | Numbers of workers covered by thereturns received |  |  |  |  | Average earnings** in the second pay-week |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { (2) oner } \\ \text { over } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Bods } \\ \text { Boys } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Women (18 } \\ \text { and over) }}}^{\text {a }}$ |  | Girls | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { (21 vend } \\ \text { Over) } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Boys } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Women ( }}^{\substack{\text { (18 } \\ \text { and over)t }}}$ |  | Girls |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Full- } \\ \text { time }}}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { aime }}}_{\text {Part- }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {coll }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Full- } \\ & \text { time. }\end{aligned}$ | Part- time |  |
| Textiles <br> Production of Man-made Fibres <br> Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted <br> Jute Rope, Tinine $\ddot{n}$ and <br> Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods <br> Lare . <br> Narrow Fabrics <br> Made-up Textiles <br> Other Textile Industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 81 \\ 81 & 5 \\ 77 & 5 \\ 75 & 11 \\ \hline 80 & 10 \\ 90 & 1 \\ 94 & 2 \\ 96 & 0 \\ 92 & 1 \\ 76 & 6 \\ 81 & 6 \\ 75 & 7 \\ 77 & 4 \end{array}$ |  |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Fur .. Goods | $\begin{gathered} 14,586 \\ \substack{1,568 \\ 1,638} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,826 \\ \hline 179 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,089 \\ & i, 097 \\ & 1,1,17 \end{aligned}$ |  | (1, ${ }_{\substack{25 \\ 1,145}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 276 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 276 \\ 279 \end{array} \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$ | 133 $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 6\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 152 \\ 169 \\ 169 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{98}^{1011} 8$ |
| Clothing and Footwear <br> Weatherproof Outerwear <br> Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerw <br> Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, et <br> Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. <br> Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified <br> Footwear |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \\ & 1128 \\ & 128 \\ & 1128 \\ & 118 \\ & 118 \\ & 119 \\ & 139 \\ & 125 \\ & 125 \\ & 162 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 101 & 5 \\ 101 & 6 \\ 99 & 6 \\ 99 & 7 \\ 96 & 0 \\ 99 & 0 \\ 198 & 5 \\ 18 & 11 \end{array}$ |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. <br> Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods <br> Pottery <br> Cement <br> Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,191 \\ & \hline, 291 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 153 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 153 \\ 148 \\ 188 \\ 160 \\ 160 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 76 <br> 81 <br> 81 <br> 83 <br> 83 <br> 84 <br> 84 <br> 8 | 119 <br> 10 <br> 101 <br> 1 |
| Timber, Furniture, etc. Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | $\begin{gathered} 35,744 \\ 3,789 \\ 4,940 \\ 9,946 \\ 8,261 \\ 8,610 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 483 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 883 \\ 327 \\ 158 \\ 507 \\ 575 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 224 \\ & 568 \\ & \hline 651 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 635 \\ & 165 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}134 & \\ 138 & 0 \\ 138 & \frac{1}{5} \\ 114 & 1 \\ 137 & \frac{1}{5} \\ 134 & 2\end{array}$ | 169 186 180 150 150 145 149 10 | 74 97 88 80 80 80 80 82 82 | $\begin{aligned} & 1011 \\ & \hline 103 \\ & \hline 065 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ |
| Paper, Printing and Publishing <br> Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cäses <br>  Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 333 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 339 \\ 327 \\ 317 \\ 326 \\ 356 \\ 357 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1614 \\ & 151 \\ & \hline 151 \\ & \hline 101 \\ & 1010 \\ & 171 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8311 \\ & \hline 826 \\ & \hline 826 \\ & \hline 78 \\ & 87 \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}122 & \\ 100 \\ 100 & 3 \\ 10 & 2 \\ 106 \\ 97 & 3 \\ 97 & 7\end{array}$ |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber <br> inoleum, Leather Ciloth, etc Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Plastics Moulding and Fabricatin Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,8936 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and }, 232 \\ & 1,280 \\ & 1,219 \\ & 1,066 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,387 \\ & \hline 1,102 \\ & \hline, 235 \\ & 1,234 \\ & \hline 989 \\ & 699 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 163 \\ & 145 \\ & 145 \\ & 145 \\ & 154 \\ & 154 \\ & 152 \\ & 154 \\ & 144 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & \hline 88 \\ & \hline 88 \\ & \hline 83 \\ & \hline 82 \\ & 77 \\ & 79 \\ & 79 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}115 & 5 \\ 190 & 5 \\ 108 \\ 112 & 8 \\ 1104 & 1 \\ 109 & 1\end{array}$ |
| Construction | 489,627 | 51,207 | 2,014 | 1,388 | 205 | 3131 | 1456 | 142 | 6510 | 937 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Nater Supply | $\begin{gathered} 95,920 \\ \substack{12568 \\ 2,2828} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,767 \\ 8,709 \\ 809 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 2,173 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,165 \\ & 3,795 \\ & \hline 409 \end{aligned}$ | 111 | $\begin{aligned} & 289 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 180 \\ 306 \end{array} \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 154 & 6 \\ 1 & 65 \\ 184 & 12 \end{array}$ | 147 ${ }^{108}$ | 70 <br> 81 <br> 81 <br> 64 | - |
| Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Road Passenger Transport (except London Transport) Road Haulage Contracting (except British Road Services) Air Transport Other Transport and Communication§ ... | $\begin{aligned} & 140,752 \\ & \hline 8,453 \\ & 19,727 \\ & 87,214 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,887 \\ 3,081 \\ \text { sig } \\ 5,296 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,195 \\ \hline 102 \\ 173 \\ \text { 134 } \\ 2,164 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,0615 \\ 436 \\ 254 \\ 354 \\ 313 \end{gathered}$ | 37 89 3 184 184 | 277 $\begin{aligned} & 273 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \\ & 37 \\ & 319\end{aligned}$ 319 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 227 \\ & 140 \\ & 185 \\ & 185 \\ & 163 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}79 & 7 \\ 68 & 1 \\ 63 \\ 101 \\ 79 & 3 \\ 79 & 7\end{array}$ |  |
| Certain Miscellaneous Services Laundries Dry Cleaning, etc. ... Repair of Boots and Shoes | $\begin{aligned} & 12,675 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 5,785 \\ & \hline, 787 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,397 \\ 1,343 \\ 1,436 \\ 1,297 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33,59 \\ \text { s.504 } \\ \text { sit20 } \\ 1,103 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,382 \\ 1,523 \\ 227 \\ 277 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,102 \\ & \hline, 102 \\ & 302 \\ & 144 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 263 \\ \begin{array}{ll} 263 \\ 284 & 3 \\ 255 & 1 \\ 255 & 1 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 135 \\ & 135 \\ & 110 \\ & 115 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 131 \\ 149 \\ 149 \\ 142 \\ 142 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 715 \\ & 76010 \\ & 70 \\ & 73 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | 9011 98 98 98 |
| Public Administration, etc National Government Service (except where included above)\\| National Health Services TI | $\begin{array}{\|} 47,784 \\ \text { 476.061 } \\ 233,517 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,772 \\ & \hline, 8535 \\ & 8,855 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,196 \\ 7,596 \\ 6,910 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,450 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 17,71 \\ 12,883 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 247 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 200 \\ 204 \end{array} \frac{9}{4} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1201 \\ & 1641 \\ & 147 \\ & 147 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 164 \\ 150 \\ 152 & 3 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 717 \\ 10 \\ 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ 120 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

[^3]
 - $\because$ Excluding police and fire service.
(Nort.-In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the
opportunities for extra earrnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries
for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.) for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.)

| Industry | Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in April 1962 by theworkers covered by the returns received |  |  |  |  | Average hourly earnings* in the second pay week in April 1962 by the workerscovered by the returns received |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \substack{\text { (2vend } \\ \text { over) }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Women ( }}^{\substack{\text { a } \\ \text { and over) }}}$ |  | Girls | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { Men } \\ \text { (over } \\ \text { over }} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Younts } \\ \text { Rons } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { and over)t }}}_{\text {Women (18 }}$ |  | Girls |
|  |  |  | $\underbrace{\text { den }}_{\substack{\text { Full- } \\ \text { time }}}$ | Part- time |  |  |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Full- } \\ \text { time }}}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Part- } \\ \text { time }}}$ |  |
| Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hours } \\ & 51 \cdot 4 \\ & 51: 6 \\ & 44.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | Hours <br> $40 \cdot 7$ |  | Hours - | d. $66 \cdot 8$ $69 \cdot 9$ $81 \cdot 8$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{d} \cdot \mathrm{~d} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 1 \\ 49 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{47.6}^{\text {d. }}$ | - | d. |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco <br> Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods $\quad \therefore$ Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco |  |  | 39.0 32.0 40.3 40.9 41.8 39.8 39.5 39.4 39.7 39.0 40.4 40.4 $41 \cdot 2$ |  | 40.8 42.2 41.0 41.0 41.8 31.8 41.1 41.1 40.1 41.0 41.0 41.0 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\ & 41.0 \\ & 45.1 \\ & 41.1 \\ & 48.1 \\ & 48.0 \\ & 44.0 \\ & 44.7 \\ & 46.7 \\ & 46.0 \\ & 46: 8 \\ & 49.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Industries <br> Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel <br> Lubricating Oils and Greases <br> Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations <br> Explosives and Firework <br> Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents <br> Synthetic Resins and Plastics Mate Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc. |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline 43.6 \\ 41: 5 \\ 42: 4 \\ 42: 9 \\ 41: 4 \\ 43 \\ 43: 6 \\ 3+6 \\ 43: 5 \end{array}$ | 40.1 <br> $\begin{array}{l}49.4 \\ 39.4 \\ 39.1 \\ 39.6 \\ 40 \\ 40.5 \\ 39.4 \\ 39.4 \\ 41.0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ & 40.5 \\ & 41.6 \\ & 40.0 \\ & 40 \cdot 5 \\ & 40.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $=$ <br> 28.8 <br> and <br> 355 <br> 35.2 <br> 30.9 <br> 30.9 <br> $30 \cdot 3$ |
| Metal Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel (General) $\ddagger$ Steel Tubes <br> Iron Castings, etc. $\ddagger$ <br> Light Metals.. Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41: 4 \\ & 42: 0 \\ & 420: 7 \\ & 42: 8 \\ & 42.8 \end{aligned}$ | $38 \cdot 6$ 39. 39.5 40.2 40.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 9 \\ & 20.9 \\ & 20.9 \\ & 21 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \frac{-}{40 \cdot 4} \\ \hline 9.2 \\ 40 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.0 \\ & \hline 10.0 \\ & 87 \\ & 83 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ | 46.7 $43: 5$ 48.2 42.1 42.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 46.7 \\ & 48.7 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 48: 2 \\ & 48 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | 4. 43.8 43.1 46.7 46.2 |  |
| Engineering and Electrical Goods <br> Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) <br> Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges <br> Textile Machinery and Accessories <br> Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery <br> Industrial Plant and Steelwork <br> Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified <br> Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Watches and Clocks Electrical Machiner <br> Insulated Wires and Cables <br> Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods .. Apparatus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing . Marine Engineering.. | ${ }^{46.7}$ | ${ }_{42}^{42 \cdot 6}$ | 39.4 | 23.0 20.9 | - | 81.2. | 38.8 | ${ }_{4}^{45 \cdot 1}$ | $38 \cdot 2$ $38 \cdot 2$ | $=$ |
| Vehicles <br> Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manu- <br> facturing $\quad$ Arcraft Manufacturing and Repairing <br> Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment $\S$ Rerambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.. | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 7 \\ & 44.1 \\ & 46.0 \\ & 45.3 \\ & 45: 9 \\ & 46: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \cdot 1 \\ & 42 \cdot 2 \\ & 41.5 \\ & 41 .: \\ & 43:=1 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 38 \cdot 7 \\ & \text { 40:6} \\ & 39.1 \\ & 399 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 2.7 .7 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 20.4 \\ & 23 \cdot / 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 1 \\ = \end{gathered}$ | $105 \cdot 0$ <br> 84.5 $91 \cdot 3$ $78 \cdot 0$ <br> 78.0 82.0 <br> $-76 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 2 \\ & 40.8 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { 38.4 } \\ & 39.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.8 \\ & \hline 99.8 \\ & \hline 9.1 \\ & \hline 9.1 \\ & 56.2 \\ & \hline 8.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 36.0 <br> 32.2 <br> 31 <br> 1.4 <br> $=$ |
| Metal Goods not elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements <br> Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, $\dot{\text { Screws, }}$ Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Metal Industries not elsewhere specified | $\begin{aligned} & 461 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.2 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3.1 \\ 43: 2 \\ 43.6 \\ 21.5 \\ 42.7 \\ 33: 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 39.1 \\ 38.0 \\ 39.7 \\ 39.5 \\ \text { an. } \\ 39.7 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40.1 \\ & 40.3 \\ & 39.9 \\ & 30.1 \\ & 00.20 .7 \\ & 40 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

[^4] $\ddagger$ Extluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke Ovens and Manuractured Fuel.
E Exeluding railway workhops.

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Table II.-Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in April 1962 -continued

| Industry | Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in April 1962 by theworkers covered by the returns received |  |  |  |  | Average hourly earnings* in the second payweek in April 1962 by the workercovered by the returns received |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { 21 and } \\ \text { over) } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { ands } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | $\underbrace{\text { cer }}_{\substack{\text { Women (18 } \\ \text { and over) }}}$ |  | Girls | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { (21 nend } \\ \text { over) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youths } \\ & \text { hods } \\ & \text { Boys } \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{\text { Women ( } 18 \\ \text { and over)t }}_{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | Girls |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Full- } \\ \text { Uime }}}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { fime }}}_{\text {Part- }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {coull }}^{\substack{\text { Full } \\ \text { time }}}$ | Part- time |  |
| Textiles <br> Production of Man-made Fibres <br> Weaving and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres <br> Woollen and Worsted <br> Rope, Twine and Në <br> Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods <br> Care Cats <br> Narrow Fabrics <br> Made-up Textiles <br> Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries | $\square$ |  | Hours <br> 40.9 38.8 39.5 <br> $39 \cdot 5$ $39 \cdot 3$ $40 \cdot 2$ <br> 40.2 39.9 38.8 <br> $38 \cdot 8$ $39 \cdot 0$ $40 \cdot 7$ 39.2 <br> $39 \cdot 2$ $38 \cdot 5$ $39 \cdot 9$ <br> 39.5 |  | Hours <br> $40 \cdot 2$ 39.2 30.6 40.7 40.8 38.8 42.0 41.1 41.8 30.5 31.9 $41 \cdot 2$ 41.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur <br> Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4}^{43 \cdot 4} 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.1 \\ & 38: 0 \\ & 38: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 9 \\ & 22 \cdot 9 \\ & 22 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | 41.4 39.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 71: 6 \\ & 78: 9.9 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{36 \cdot 4}^{42.4}$ | 4-4.5 |  | ${ }_{29.7}^{29.5}$ |
| Clothing and Footwear <br> Weatherproof Outerwear © ${ }^{\text {Outerwear }}$ <br> Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear <br> Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot 6 \\ & 42.4 \\ & 41.2 \\ & 41 . \\ & \hline 1.9 \\ & 41.9 \\ & 43.9 \\ & 41.0 \\ & 41.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 38.0 \\ 38.0 \\ 38.4 \\ 38.0 \\ 38.4 \\ 38.6 \\ 387.6 \\ 37.6 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $4 \cdot 5$ $46 \cdot 5$ $46 \cdot 3$ $41: 8$ 44,8 44.5 42.5 48.6 |  |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. <br> Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods <br> Pottery <br> Glass. <br> Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 43:4 } \\ & \text { 43: } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 39 \cdot 1 \\ 38 \cdot 5 \\ 39 \cdot 9 \\ 39 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \cdot 8 \\ & \text { 39.8.8. } \\ & \hline 0.9 \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 6.9 \\ & \hline 0.1 \\ & 760.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 2 \\ & 49 . \\ & \text { ar } \\ & 45 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4750.0 \\ & 47,6 \\ & 48 \cdot 5 \\ & 48.6 \end{aligned}$ | 45.0. 43 43.9.9 40.5 46.7 | 36.1 <br> 30.6 <br> 29.8 |
| Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber <br> Bedding and Upholstery <br> Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 46 \cdot 2 \\ 44: \\ 42.8 \\ 49.7 \\ 45.7 \\ 46.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \cdot 1 \\ & 39.0 \\ & 37.0 \\ & \text { sy. } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 6 \\ & \text { 立: } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 22: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39.5 \\ 39.1 \\ 39.3 \\ 40.0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 31.0 31.0 39.4 27.4 27.7 |
| Paper, Printing and Publishing <br> Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specifi Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, et | $\begin{aligned} & 50.2 \\ & 47.0 \\ & 47.0 \\ & 45 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,6 \\ & \text { 43: } \\ & \text { ar } \\ & \text { 42: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.5 \\ & 39.5 \\ & 39.5 \\ & 30.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 5 \\ & 2120 \\ & 20.5 \\ & 21.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,7 \\ & 40.7 \\ & \text { in } \\ & 40, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 88.1 \\ & \text { 115:4 } \\ & \hline 94 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 75.5 \\ & \hline 57.7 \\ & 48 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Clioth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods. Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOPO} \\ & \hline \text { PO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 40.8 \\ 40.4 \\ 40.3 \\ 41.0 \\ 40.5 \\ 00.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84: 6 \\ & 71.5 \\ & 71.6 \\ & 76.6 \\ & 80.0 \\ & 77.0 \\ & 77.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot-5 \\ & 40.5 \\ & 44,0 \\ & 45.6 \\ & 40.7 \\ & 40.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Construction | 49.4 | 45.6 | 39.0 | 18.1 | ${ }^{39} 9$ | 76.1 | 38.3 | 43.9 | 43.6 | 28.1 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 4 \\ & 46.4 \\ & 46.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 44 \\ & 44: 0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{38.7 \\ 38.7}}$ |  | 三 |  |  | 45-8 | ${ }_{4}^{43 \cdot 6} 4$ | = |
|  Rood Haulase Contracting (excee) Port and Inland Water Transporit Air Transport ${ }^{\text {Other Transport and Commumications }}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 38 \cdot 2 \\ & \frac{4}{40} \cdot 8 \\ & 40 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 \\ & 67.6 \\ & 98.1 \\ & 81 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 7.7 \\ & 30.6 \\ & 49.1 \\ & 45 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $43 \cdot 4$ 48.1 41.4 42.5 44.4 | - |
| Certain Miscellaneous Services Laundries Dry Cleaning, etc. . Motor Repairers, Garages, etc Motor Repairers, Garages, Repair of Boots and Shoes | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 9 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 47.7 \\ 45 \cdot 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44: 2 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 43: 8 \\ 43: 6 \\ 43: 0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 40.5 \\ & 41.0 \\ & 41.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { at: } 0.6 \\ & 40 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 10515 \\ & 69 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \cdot 7 \\ & 37.1 \\ & 30.4 \\ & 32 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \cdot 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 31.3 \\ & \hline 8 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Public Administration, etc. <br> National Government Service (except where included above)\\| National Healt Servicest. |  |  |  | 22: 22:3 $18 \cdot 5$ | ${ }_{41}^{41 \cdot 5}$ | $65 \cdot 3$ 69.2 69.3 | 34.6 35.7 41.6 | $46 \cdot 9$ 48.2 $48 \cdot 3$ | 41.9 44.6 43.1 | ${ }_{\text {27 }}^{27} \mathbf{3}$ |

[^5]The Report of the Ministry of Education for the year 1961 has
recenty been published by H. M. Satitonery Offce as a Command
Paper (Comd
The Statistic. 173), price \&s. 6d. (9s. 1d. including postage). The Statistics which appeared in previous Reports have be
mproved and published as separate documents in two part
he first on 12 th April 1962 and the second on 9th July 1962 . Further Education
urther Educatio
The Report n
The Report notes that last year saw an all-round expansion in
further education and growing public recognition of its importance The chief events in this field were the publication of the White aper on "Better Opportunities in Technical Education" (see the issue of this GAZERTT for February 1961, page 49, and the decision
to transfer the colleges of advanced technology from local education authority control to direct grant status.
Other important developments includ
Other important developments included the reorganisation and
extension of the system of national awards in business studies ; the aunching of the new Diploma in Management. Studies; the initiation of plans for establishing a comprehensive system of
further education for agriculture; and the reorganisation of courses nd examinations in schools of art.
The number of students in The number of students in further education continued to rise
stadily. The largst proportionete increase over the last four yea
had been in full-time and sandwwich had been. in full-time pand sartionate ench courrease overer the last lat four year
of part-time day and evening only students had the numbe progressively. The and evening oetween oly students had also grown
and 1961 were-full-time tudents: from 106,000 to 119,000 ; sandwich course students: from
 fat the current supply of trained technologists. The 1956 whit
Paper proposed to increase by 50 per cent. the output of student from advanced courses, estimated to be 9,500 in 1955 . The output
of some 15,00 advanced level 1 tudents in 1961 showed the target
fulilled and expansions still continuing. The number of students contininuing.
Thifilled and ors or the the
Thiploma in The number of students taking courses for the Diploma in
Tenchnology rose from just under 5,000 to about 6,200 . Thirty-seven
candidates for Membership of the College of Technologists had been accepted.
The year 191 saw a further increase in full-time teaching strengths
finther education. The target set by the Willis Jackson in further education. The target set by the Willis Jockson
Committe was exceded by 3,000 but recruithent for senior posts
still lagged beehind the expanding needs of the colleges. Primary and Secondary Education
Legislation introduced in the autumn and passed in March 1962
mplemented a Crowth mpiemented a Crowther recommendation of only two schoo
eaving dates a year. This will lead to a better fourth year for those
 oys and girls affected will be those reaching 15 in September 1963 will now stay till Easter 1964 . Another 80,000
left tat Easter will stay till he summer holidays.
The Minister of Education announced his

 principle the Council's proposal for secondary school examinations
below the level of the G.C.C. for those who completed a ffth year
at school. But he stressed the need for detailed research and at school. But he stressed the need for detailed research and
experiment before the proposass were implemente.
The Central Advisory Council for Education (England) began 16 of pupils of averagie or less than average bability ages of 13 an In oupis of average or less than average ability.
In January 1961 ,there were $6,960,000$ chidren in maintained
primary and secondary schools England and Waless some
more than in, in primary and secondary schools in England and Waless some 37,000
more than in 1960. The number of infants remained virtually
unchanged; juniors decreased by some 52,000 , and the number of eniors rose by over 90,000 . The number of pupils in senior classes
In all age schools continued to fall, from 100,00 in January 1960 or 85,00 a year later. The percentage of atil children in oversiza
classes fell from 38.5 in January 1960 to $37 \cdot 3$ in January 1961 . Teachers Good progress was made in 1961 with the building programme for
4,000 new places in teacher training colleges: the first 12,000 places should come into use by the end of 1966. Six day colleges
were opened. These were particulary intended for older students,
and were successful in attracting and and were successful in attracting candidates. All colleges continued cord set up the to initial training in 1961-17,500 equalled th ne number of graduates tearing professional training. This was
very welcome, says the Report, beal very welcome, says the Report, because a temporary decline had
been feared following the cessation of deferment from national
service Teacher supply is expected to be one of the major continuing
preoccupations of the 1960 . There were 269,100 full-time teacher in maintained schools in March 1961, an increase of 5,200 over the previous year and nearly 57,000 over 1951 . In the last ten years the
school population has increased by 21 per cent. and the number o During the year 24,700 teachers were recruited- 17,100 women
and 7,60 men. In the same period, 15,700 women left teaching and 7,600 men. In the same period, 15,700 women left teaching,
but only 3,80 men Thus, although more than two women were
recruited for every man, the annual net increase of women teachers was only about one-third that of men. During recent years mor women teachers had left the schools because they, like otherer young


One obvious way to offset the loss of these young women teachers
was to encourage the return to teaching of trained married women
as soon thei family repsonibilite allowed and nationa
campaign to attract married women teachers back o the schaolis was campaign to attract married women teachers back to the schools was
laumched during the year. It was enthusiasticaly supported by
local education authorities and resulted in the return of over 4,600 The main graduate supply problem was the shortage Tate main graduate supply problem was the shortage of
mathematics and science praduates and a committee was set upp
during the year) in conjunction with the universitise, to examine in
detail the various proposals to increase the supply of these detail the
graduates.

## Special Services A notable feat

A notable feature of special educational treatment in 1961 was
the increased attention paid to the needs of small groups of children tanen weccial diefificulties, states the Report. Among several steps
Royal Institute for thal Diean in principle to a proposal by the estabiche to Royal Institute for the Deaf to establish a school for 25 severely
maladjusted deaf children, he cost being met partly by the Institute and partly by the Exchequer.
Increased provision for the adolescent blind will be made at
Hethersett Centre, which assists those who attend it to find and retain suitable employment. In special schools generally over 2,000 more places were provided
during the year.
provision for Ther educationally subnciciency continued to be in the provision for educationally subnormal children, for whom all the
extra places were intended. Nearly 12,000 were still reported to be
await extra places were intended. Nearly 12,000 were still reported to be
awaiting admission to special schools, almost the same number as
i 1960 . Over $3 \frac{1}{3}$ million children in maintained schools had school
dinners. T his was the highest figurares of far recorded and the
highest percentage of the total number of pupils. Youth Serrice
The Report says that the last two years have seen a great
intensification of attivitat at llevels in the youth service, ;y the end of 1961 it was probably true to say that the servicre ewas lookking
forward to a period of consolidation in which the foundations would
be laid for a youth service which orward to a period of consolidation in which the foundations would
be laid for a youth service which would not only be much bigger
than before the Albemarle Report but which might also assume new and wider functions.
Propasals for building Proposalas for building projects costing $£ 13.5$ million were
submitted for programmes which provided for work to the value of
$\varepsilon 7$ millie submitted for programmes which provided for work to the value of
£7 million to be started in the period 1960-63 and a system of
priorities had to be introduced. Grants to national voluntary priorities had to be introduced. Grants to national voluntary
organistions for headquarters and training expenses went up from
$\mathrm{E176,500}$ to $£ 229,000$. Offers of grants towards the cost of local capital projects under the Social and Physical Training Grant
Revualtions went up from $£ 422,500$ for 182 projects to $£ 863,600$ for
318 proiects. 318 projects.
Good progress was made towards the target of 1,300 full-time
youth leaders by 1966 compared with some 700 in post youth leaders by 196 compared with some 00 in post when the
Albemarle Committee reported. An enuiry in the middle of the year showed that the number of full-time leaders had probably
already increased hy about 100 , thd that local education
authorities and voluntary bodies authorities and voluntary bodies were ready to employ almost
another 40 within the next three years. In 1961, for the first time, qualifications were laid down for the
profession of youth leader, and salaries and conditions of service profession of youth leader, and salaries and conditions of service
for fult-1time qualified youth leaders were recommended in the first
report of the Joint Negotiating Committe Buil of Noint Negotiating Committee.
Building
The yea
The year saw the highest level of work started in school building,
notwititstandign the eredection in minor works resulting from the
Government's conomy Government's sconomy measures. Four hundred and four new schools were occupied during the Four hundred and four new schools were occupied during the
year. These, together with extensions and alterations to existing
cshools provided 91,000 primary and 12,500 secondary school places. five-year further education building programme announced
Ti 1956 was carried out according to schedule, the last of the $£ 70$ million warth of projects having douly starated by 31 lst March 19661 .
Further brith Further building programmes brought the total
between $1956-57$ and $1962-63$ to $£ 100$ million.

## Grants to Students Figures given in

Higures given in the Report show that the great majority of
students entering universities and teacher training colleges are receiving help from public funds. of the 25,000 strudentse setering
Universities for the first time from England and Wales, 24,500 received help; of the 37,000 entering teacher training colleges 36,000
or 98 per cent. received or 98 per cent. received grant aid.
Legislation'was introduced in the autumn to give effect to the
Government's decision on the Anderson Report and new and more Government's decision on the Anderson Report and new and more
generous income scales for the assessment of parental contribution
came into operation in 1961-62. The Commonwealth and Education
Educational co-operation within the Comonwealth from the
standpoint of the Ministry is the subject of ancial chapter in the
 this fifld were new. Stimulation of Commonwealth studies in the
schools had no close parallel in earlier years; and the department
was involved in a new way in the adminisistration of schemes for the was involved in a new way in the administration of schemes for the
supply of teachers overseas, the training of teachers from overseas
and other offshoots of the two recent Commonwealth Education The Report illustrates what is being attempted and achieved in The Report illustrates what is being attempted and achieved in
teaching about the Commonwealth. In recent years about a
thousand teachers a year have left the United Kingdom for service in thousand teachers a year have left the United Kingdom for service in
the older Commonweath counties and over 60 more have. one
overseas every year to teach, mostly on short-erm contracs, in the
developing countries of the Commonealt.
 presented to the Minister of Labour and published by H.M.
Stationery Office. price 1. 9 d . 2 s . including postage.). The
National Youth Employment Council, which has separate Advisory Committees for Scootland and Wanes, advises the Me Minister on
questions of policy affecting the administration and development questions of policy affectitg the administration and development
of the Youth 1mployment Service. The present Report covers the
period from 1st April 1959 to 31 . 1 . March 196 , and it supplements period from 1st April 1959 to 31 st March 1962, and it supplement
the Councils Spectial Interim Report, which gave a detailed
account of the employment and training situation amonst young account of the employment and training situation amongst young
people (see the issue of this GAzriti for January, page g),
The Council state that substantial increases have taken place in The Counci state that substantial in increases have taken place in
the past three years in the number and percente of boys entering apprenticeships. They and, howevere, that the large numbers o
boys and girls expected to leave school at the end of the summe boys and girls expected to leave school at the end of the summer
term this year will provide the real test for industry and the Youth
Employment Service, and this will be particularly true of some of Employment Service, and
the less prosperous areas.

## Youth Employment Officers

Foun employment oncers
Froms problems affecting the Youth Employment
Service, the Report states, two stood out prominently during
 which the increasing number of school-leavers would impose on it
The second was that of adequate training for Youth Employmen The second was that of adequate training for Youth Employment
OOffers. On the firt, the Council point out that the stafing
resources of the service had been able to meet the first impact of resources of the serrice had been able to meat the first impact of
the "buls " in 1961 They add that the pak in yeto to cone and
close attention must still be paid to the dequen the "buge in 191. They add that the peak is yut to come and
close attention must still be paid to the adequacy or stafing
throughout the Service, but that on the basis of exprience last
year it seems likely that the Service is now strong enough to withyear it seems likely that the Service is now strong enough to with
stand the further strain which will be imposed on it in 1962 .
the second issue, the Council note the establishment of a Training the second issue, the Counse on the recruitment and training of such
Board to review and advion Boarc to review and advise on the recruitment and training of such
officers employed by local authorities, and the proposal to set up
in Manchester a second training cours. similar that already in Manchester a second training course similar to that already
provided by the Kent Education Authority They also welcome
the increased intake at the Kent corre. and the valuabe training
for Minstry of for Ministry of Labour and local authority Youth Employment
Office provided by the course organised by the Central Youth
Employment Executive in collaboration with Birkbeck College Training
Training
The Report draws attention to the rise in the proportion of boys obtaining apprenticeships, from a fairly consistent level o
$34-35$ per cent. in the years between 1950 and 1958, to 36 per cent.

## in 1960, and 38 per cent. in 1961. Since the number of school eavers rose in 1958 and 1959 and again, substantially, in 1961 , this

 percentage increase represented a substantial numerical increase.Intsead of the grave shortage of rraining opportunities swinch it
was feared would aftect boys leaving school in the "bulge", years wastead of the grave shortage of training opportunities which
wo fared would affect boys leaving school in the suld bulge" years,
so far the stuation had bean rather better than was expecte. It remained true, however, that there
Employment and Unemployment
The Council considiered the years 1959-1961 to have been, in
teneral, a period of steady improvement in employment
 umbers of school leavers rose steeply to nearly 30 per cent., or
40,000, higher than a year before. These greater numbers were
absorbed rather more slowly into employment than in the previou absorbed rater more slowly into employment than in the previous
year, but more quickly in the difificultareas than the smaller numbers
who left at Christmas 1959. School leavers in the North-eatt ho, left at Christmas 1959. School leavers in the North-eas
particularly boys, were faced with the poorest prospects in the particularly boys, were faced with the poorest prospects in the
country and the situation gave cause for some concern. In Wales,
too the country and the situation gave cause for some concern. In Wales,
oon the percentage of school leavers was higher than elsewhere,
with the exception of the North-east, but it was not significantly ith the exception of the North-east, but it was not significanthe
higher than a year before. In Scotand the position was much the
amea elsewher in the contry. A Table included in the Report same as elsewhere in the country. A Tabte incluod ind in the Repori
gives details of the percentage ofristmas school leavers unem
ployed, by region, in March 1960,1961 and $196 ?$ ployed, by region, in March 1960, 1961 and 1962. The Council also refer to a survey of unemployed young people
made in two areas
where there was alland and Nively demand fort labour. The sidand in Octobey anal 1960 , where there was a lively demand for labour. The survey analysed
the reasons why some young people were unemployed. It showe the reasons why some young people were unemployed. It showed
that the length of unemployment was generaly very short, and
that labour turnover accounted for a substantial part of it. Careers Information for Schools Reference is made to the " C Choice of Careers " series of booklets
and other officialy produce publications
information for schools, and to a careers film ". Mr. Marsh carerss
comes information for schools, and to a careers film "Mr. Marsh Comes
School", produced in 1961 . Which is istended to provoke
secondary school pupils to think seriously about choosing a career econdary school pupils to to make use of the Youth Employmenty Service. Statistics
Appendices to the Report contain statistical Tables; these
give details, by industry and occupation, of the numbers of young persons entering industry ayment occupation, of the numbers of young the troe years under review;
record of school leavers and other persons advised and dasiet record of school leavers and other persons advised and assisted
during the priod 11st Ferrary 1959 to 11 st January 1926, and during the period 1st February 1959 to 31 st January 1962 and
information about applications for assistance through the Training
Allowances Scheme.

INDEX OF TOTAL HOURS WORKED BY OPERATIVES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

The Ministry of I Ibour have exanned dhe pasibilify of compil Ing a series in index form of total weekly hours worked by operative
in manufacturing industry and have come to the conclusion that in manuaracuring industry aed cave be compiled for manufacturing
reasonably satisfactory index can ber
industry as a whole excluding shipbuiding and ship repiring, and for broad industrial groups within manufacturing industry, though
the figures for these groups are likely to be less reliable. The index,
which uses the overtime and short-time figures obtained from
 employers on employment returns ("L" returns), can be compiled
monthy a from May 1961. (rrior to that date it an be compiled
six times a year, for February, May, August and November, from
 overtime and short-time figures, and for Aprii and October from.
the halfl-yearly enquiry into ohours of work, etc., of manual workers.)
The index relates to a particular week on each occasion, and can The index relates to a particular week on each occasion, and can
be made available about seven weeks after the date of the relevant
"L" returns.
Thin index calculated from overtime and short-time figures by
linking (a) an estimate of the number of operatives at work in the week in each month in which "L" returns are renditered with in the an
estimate of the estimate of the average weekly number of hours worked per head
The Ministry's half-yearly enquiries into earnings and hours o. The Ministry's half-yearly enquiries into earnings and hours o
work of manual workers each April and october, the results o
which are available in August and February respectively, provide which are available in August and February respectively, provide
 relevant half-yearly enquiry are known. The index might also
require some further marginal adjustment each February when the
first component might have to revised in the light of information about numbers employed, obtained from the most recent exchange
of National Insurance cards, but this adjustment would normally
not be substantial.

## Estimate of number of operatives at work

Estimate of number of operatives at work
The estimate of the numbers at work in manufacturing industry The estimate of the numbers at work in manufacturing industry
is made in the following way. A figure is already publishede every
month of the total number of employees (administrative, technical month of the total number of employeess (adminisistrative, technical
and clerical workers and operative combined including those
temporarily laid off and those absent from work owing to sickness, and clerical workers and operatives combined) inclucing those
temporarily laid off and those absent from work owing to sicknes,
etc. This figure is based on information obtained once each year from etc. This figure is based on information obtained oncee each year from
the exchange of National Insurance cards supplemented by monthy
information on employment returns (see pages 313 and 314 of this
 GAZETIE). To reduce this to a figure of operatives at work
estimase have been made of the nuber of oparives, i.e.,
employees excluding administrative, technical and clerical workers,
and the number who lost a whole weck's work through (a) short-
ime working, $(b)$ sickness, $(c)$ holidays. The estimate of the number of operatives is baseds, on information abe ibutime the of the nopumber
operition of
ach year to all employees obtained on " $L$ " returns in October
 istinguished from operatives. The "L" returns each month give
he information about short-time workin. The eetimate of
humbers absent sick during the whole of the week is obtained by the information about short-time working. The estimate of
numbers absent sick during the whole of the week is obtained by
using a sickness rate which is calculated by expressing the total using a sickness rate whick is calculated by expressing the total
numbers absent from work in all industries owing to osickness or
industrial injur* as a proportion of total insured emploees
(including the unemployed and sick). The estimate of numbers on ncluad is sased ompingered and sick). The estimate of numbers on
holidut th o se obtained by the Ministry of Labour
bout about the spread of holidays in ind Astry in the summer
(putlished in the issuo of this GAzETTE for February 1961).
The calculation of the numbers absent throuth The calculation of the numbers absent through sickness is rough,
as the figures of sickenss and industrial injury relate to lal workers
in all industries, but it does adjust the figures of operatives to allow her variations, partly seasonal in character, in the incicience or sick-
ness.
Similarly the figures of holiday absences are not precise but ive a broad indication of absence for this reason. Any error in
hese adiustments is likely to be fairly constant and thus not to distort the trend in a series.
Estimate of average weekly number of hours worked per operative made by csimate of the average number of hours worked per head is
o the figure of Ministry of Labour; this laterty figure is is at present probuclished each each
month in index form. The figure of net hours of overtime per head month in index form. The figure of net hours of overtime per head
is calculated by dividing the number of operatives at work at
stablishments rendering returns, into a figure of net hours of over

 This last estimate is based on numbers of new claimants for sickness
benefit and industrial injury benefit during the week expressed a a
proportion of all employees; as with the other acjustment for sickproportion of all employees; as with the other adjustment for sick-
ness mentioned above this gives an all industry rate. The assumption is made that each new claimant during the week loses half a
week's work, and that the same number resuming work each also

lose half a week's work.
The resultant estimate of
The resultant estimate of average hours worked per head has the following main limitations:-
(1) No allowance at this stage has been made for part-time workers.
(2) No information is obtained on "L " returns about overtime
worked by maintenance workers, who probably regularly work lorked by maintenance workers, whe proban the nomal working week.
(3) Many women workers do not work the full agreed working week and it is unrealistic in their case to estimate actual hours
worked by adding the figure of normal weekly hours to the figure of net overtime per head.
(4) No allowance has be
(4) No allowance has been made for hours lost through absen-
teeism, on which there is no statistical information. An adjustment is mate mor fatitstical information.
next stage in the calculation when the total number but not the the next stage in the calculation when the total number of hours worked
is calculated, to make e earlier would prevent an essential check
on the on the calculation, viz. the comparison of the estimated figure of
average hours worked with the figures of average hours worked by average hours worked with the figures of average hours worked by
full-time manual workers obtained from the hall-yearly enquiry
into hours of work, etc. As regards the other limitations, they into hours of work, etc. As regards the other limitations, they
appear normally to compensate each other in the estimates for appear normally to compensate each other in the estimates for
manufacturing industry as a whole, except as noted in the following
paragraphs. paragraphs.
Average hours worked: comparison of estimate with half-yearly
enquiry Comparison of the estimated figures of average hours worked in
manufacturing industry from 1956 onwards has been made with manufacturing industry from 1956 onwards has been made with
figures obtained from the half-yearly enauiry Comparison is
hindered because on no occasion until October 1961 do the fifurres hindered because on no occasion until October 1961 do the figures
relate to the same montths ; sthe estimates sare now made monthly, relate to the same months; as the estimates are now made montily,
a direct comparison in the same month is possible hall--yearly as
from October 1961. The estimated figures of average hours worked from October 1961. The estimated figures of average hours worked
are consistent with the fimures obtained from the half-yearly
enquiry, except in the second half of 1960 when the estimates show enquiry, except in the second half of weon when the estimates show
a fall in average hours worked between May November 1960 .
whereas the enquiry figures show very little change between April whereas the enquiry figures show very little change between April
and Octor.
Changes since 1958 in the level of the estimates and the enquiry and October.
Changes sine 1958 in the level of the estimates and the enquiry
figures in indiviual industry groups have been examined to see what light they throw on this. In 1959 , when normal weekly hours
of work scarcely changed, the estimates of change in averae hours of work scarcely changed, the estimates of change in average hours
worked comparie satisfactoril with the changes revealed by the
enquiry. This is to be expected since the estimates, when normal enquiry. This is to be expected since the estimates, when normal
hours are not changing, are based largely on information from employers who are aliso providing information in responsene to the
enquiry on hours of work, etc. In tarly part of 1900 when
normal weekly hours changed enquiry on hours of work, etc. In the early part of 1960 when
normal weekly hours changed considerably, the general position is
still reasonably good, e.g. a very big change in hours worked in still reasonably good, e..., a very big change in hours worked in
engineering was measured satisfactorily in the estimates. In the engineering was measured satisfactorily in the estimates. In the
seeond part of 1060) the period of divergence, the estimates were
wide of the mark in metal goods, textiles and clothing. A fall in
normal weekly hours in these industries was not reflected by a normal weekly hours in these industries was not reetected by a
corresponding fall in actual hours worked and yet was not balanced
by increased overtime working. These are industries whic employ by increased overtime working. These are ind ustries which employ
large umbers wom women (he proportion of females to all employes.
is 35 per cent. in metal goods, 55 per cent. in textiles, and 73 per cent. is 35 per cent. in metal goods, 55 per cent. in textiles, and 73 per cent.
in clothing, compared with 32 per cent. in all manufacturing
industries). The reason for the divergence between the two series
in is probabby that, because many women do not work the full arreed
working week, a reduction in normal hours may not affect their working week, a reduction in normal hours may not affect their
actual hours as they are already working less than the newly agreed actuars.
hous
A
As large movements in normal weekly hours seem to have ceased
for the time being, and as past experience shows that the estimates for the time being, and as past experience shows that the estimates
are satisfoctor when normal weely hours are constant, it has been
assumed that the divergence was temporary. Allowance has thereassumed that the divergence was temporary. Allowance has there-
fore been made for the variation in level, i.e., the estimates from
November 1960 onwards have been raised to the approximate level November 1960 onwards have been raised to the approximate level
of the enquiry figures. Compariso of the estimates for October
1961 and April 1962 with the enquiry figures for those dates, of the enquiry figures. with thar enquiry figures for those dates,
confond April 1962 with
conirms that this adutment has been satisfactory. Only slight
revisions were required when the results of the enquiries became revisions were required when the results of the enquiries became
know.
Estimate of total weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing Estimate of to
industry
In the ligh
In the light of the foregoing, the Ministry of Labour have con-
structed an index of total weekly hours worked by operatives in
manufacturing industry in the last week in manufacturing industry in the last week in each month for which
the calluation can be made as from Ferbuary 156. This is
contined in contained in Table I on page 307. A figure of total hours worked
is obtained at each date* by multiplying the estimate of average is obtained at each date ${ }^{*}$ by multiplying the estimate of average
hours worked by the estimate of operatives at work, and then
reducing the resultant figure to allow for reducing the resultant figure to allow for women operatives working
part-time. The propertion of women operatives on part--ime is
derived from " $L$ " " returns and the number of hours worked by part-ime. The proportion of women operatives on part--ime is
derived from eL,
part-time operatives and the number of hours worked by
phet part-time operatives is obtained from the half-yearly earnings
encuiry. The index is, of course subject to seasonal varations
about an underlying trend, but the amplitudes of the seasonal movements and the trend cannot be estimated reliably until a ${ }^{\text {a }}$
sufficiently long continuus series of values of the index is available.
Meant Meanwhile some rough estimates of average seasonal movements can be made on the basis of the February, April, May, August
October and November values. For these months the normal
seasonal deviations have been estimated to be:-

Indices for individual industrial orders within manufacturing
Exxect in Aprit and October each he wear when the figure of hours worked is
obtained from the half-yearly hours and earnings enculiry.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962 industry will not be produced, because the limitations mentioned earlier are more serious when the formula is used to produce such
figures. For example, a figure or average hours worked has been
calculated for each industrial order from February 1958 onwards calculated for each industrial order from February 1988 onwards
and in some orders the level differs by an hour or more from the
level obtained in the hall-yearty enquiries. level obtained in the half--yearly enquiries. Moroover, although in
each order the trend is for the most part reasonably close to the each order the trend is for the most part reasonably close to the
trend revealed by the half-yearly enquiries there are, as the figures
for 1960 show, occasional quite substantial divergencies. Indite for 1966 show, occasional quite substantial divergencies. Indices
have been produced for the following industrial groups (1) engineering, electrical goods and metal goods, (2) venicles,
(3) textiles, leather and clothing,
(4)
(5) food, drink and tobacoco,
(5) other manufacturing industries.

They may be subject to greater revision than the index for all
manufacturing industries combined. manufacturing industries combined.
The figures of average weekly hours worked by full-time operaThe figures of average weekly hours worked by full-time opera-
tives, estimated as part of thl calculation, are expressed in index
form in Table II on page 307. Uses of able II on page 307.
It is already of total weekly hours worked Ht is already possible to compile an index of employment from on employers' payrolls and to refine this index to relate to operatives on the payrolls by excluding administrative, technical and clerical
workers. Neither of these series, however, measures changes in the workers. Neither of these series, howeverer, measures changes in the
total number of man hours worked. The proposed new index provides for the first time a regular and frequent measure of changes In total hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industry.
This can be compared with such statistics as the index of industrial
production and the number of accidents reported in factories, production and the number of accidents reported in factories,
though any such comparisons must recongise that the index relates to only one week in the month and may not always be representative of the month, e.e., at holiday times.
The following Table illustrates the differences in the three
employment series mentioned in the preceding paragraph, i.e., all employment series mentioned in the preceding paragraph, i.e., all
employees on the paypoll, operatives on the payroll and operative
hours worked. All three show different trends since 1956 for two employees on the payroll, operatives on the payroll and operative
hours worked. All three show different trends since 1956 for two
main reasons: main reasons:
(1) the series for all employees includes administrative, technical
and clerical (1) the series for all employees includes administrative, technical
and clerical workers who have provided the greater part of the
increase in the numbers employed in manufacturing industry in this period;
(2) the payroll figures do not allow for changel in the average
number of hours worked or in the numbers actually at work.
Indices of Employment in Manufacturing Industry

|  | ${ }_{\text {Employes }}^{\text {on payroul }}$ | Operatives on payroul | Operative |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7956 <br> 1957 <br> 105 <br> 1957 <br> 1958 <br> 1959 <br> 1960 <br> ricte |  | 103.2 $100: 2$ 100.0 $190: 5$ 104.5 104.3 |  |

The Table below compares the proposed new index and the indices The Table below compares the proposed new index and the indices
of employment (i.e., all employees and dal operatives on the payroll)
with the index of production and illustrates the diference between
chand changes in output per employee and per operative per year, and
changes in output per operative per hour. It is not suggested that the latter is the only satisfactory measurement of productivity, as
an increase in output on an operative's part may spring primarily an increase in output on an operative's part may spring primarily
from work done by administrative, technical and clerical employees,
but it is one form of productivity that it is usfult to

Productivity in Manufacturing Industry

|  | ${ }_{\text {Index of }}^{\substack{\text { Inder } \\ \text { production }}}$ | Output pee per year | Output per operative per year | Output per operative per hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1958 \\ & 1959 \\ & 1950 \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 114: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1055 \\ & 1005 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1064 \\ & 1065 \\ & 10.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 00.0 \\ & 05 \\ & \hline 05 \\ & 10.5 \end{aligned}$ |

This monthly index of operative hours worked may be regarded
as an approximate measure of changes, over time, in the average as an approximate measure of changes, over time, in tie average
period to which operatives in factories in manuacturing industry
are exposed to the risk of accident tit thus entles account to be perio to wosed to the risk of accident. It thus enables account to be
are
taken of such changes when interpreting the incidence of accidents taken of such changes when interpreting the incidence of accidents
reported to the Ministry of Labour under the Factories Act. The reported to the Ministry of Labour under the Factories Act. The
Tabbe which follows gives in index form, the total numbers of
accidents reported in factories in recent years, the index of operative accidents reported in factories in recent years, the index of operative
hours worked and a derived index of reported accidents per opera-
tive hour worked. hours worked and
tive hour worked.

Factory Accidents per Operative Hour


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Table I.-Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked by Operatives Table II.-Index of Average Hours Worked by Operatives in

| (veras |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $=1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mall } \\ \text { tanturn } \\ \text { andurs } \\ \text { tries } \\ \text { tries } \end{gathered}$ |  | vehicles | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Texatileser } \\ \text { Clathing } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { Forid } \\ \text { Toracaco } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Oher } \\ \text { Manaur } \\ \text { facur } \\ \text { ing } \end{array}$ |  |  | Engi- <br> Elec- <br> trical <br> Metal | Vehic | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Texaties } \\ & \text { Cotath } \\ & \text { Clothing } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Food } \\ \text { Toink } \\ \text { Tobacca } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oither } \\ \substack{\text { Oatur- } \\ \text { fint } \\ \text { ing }} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1958 \\ 1958 \\ .9 .960 \\ 1961^{*} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109.8 \\ & 1086 \\ & 1000 \\ & 100.2 \\ & \hline 10.6 \\ & 96.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 100.0 \\ 109.4 \\ 109.0 \\ 190.0 \\ 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | 104.0 104.5 100.0 10.9 $105: 3$ $104 \cdot 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19585 \\ & 195050 \\ & 1950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 101 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 101 . \\ 100.0 \\ \hline 90.8 \\ 98 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 3 \\ 101 . \\ 100 . \\ 100.4 \\ 09.4 \\ 99.4 \\ 99.0 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 3 \\ & 100.2 \\ & \text { 109.0. } \\ & 99.6 \\ & 99.0 \\ & 98.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 96.5 \cdot 5 \\ \text { ga: } \\ \text { Po. } 0.0 \\ 100.8 \\ 103: 2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \cdot 0 \\ & 1010 \\ & 101.2 \\ & 101.2 \\ & 101.6 \\ & 101 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99: 5 \\ 99.8 \\ 100.6 \\ 100.6 \\ 1001.0 \\ 101 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 111: 3 \\ & 111: 3 \\ & \hline 11: 2 \\ & 1050 \\ & 105: 9 \\ & 107: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.7 \\ \begin{array}{c} 10.7 \\ 100.0 \\ 101 . \end{array} \end{array}$ | $103: 4$ 104 104.1 1042 102 $103: 8$ 108 | February 2 April 20 June 1 October 26 November 30 $\qquad$ |  | 100.7 100.5 100.5 101.3 100.9 101.0 | 100.0 1010 101.7 100.6 101.6 101.6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 96: 66 \\ 99906 \\ 99.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.51 .5 \\ & 101.7 \\ & 10.4: 4 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 99.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $1$ |  |  |  | $101 \cdot 1$ <br> 101.4 <br> 99.3 <br> 99.4 <br> 99.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 109.6 \\ & 99.8 \\ & 99.4 \\ & 190.7 \\ & 1000.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99.5 \\ \hline 10.0 \\ 100.5 \\ \hline 00.7 \\ 99.5 \\ \hline 9.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 109.8 \\ & 1000 \\ & 1000 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 98 \\ & 103 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & 105 \\ & 106 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 101 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 103 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} 190.1 \\ 100.7 \\ 10007 \\ 1001.6 \\ 101.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.6 \\ \text { 10.6 } \\ \text { 100. } \\ 1000.6 \\ 100.6 \\ 101-1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 100.1 10.1 10.1 10.6 10.6 101.1 10.9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PO } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 97.8 \\ \text { 10.0. } \\ \text { a00.0.0 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 107. } \\ & \text { 107 } \\ & \hline 1068 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 101.7 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 98.7 \\ & 99.6 \\ & 99.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 00: 8 \\ & 988 \\ & 98.5 \\ & 96.4 \\ & 94 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 10.5 \\ & \hline 9.2 \\ & 99.1 \\ & 99.6 \end{aligned}$ | $100 \cdot 5$ 100.0 19.5 $100: 8$ $100: 0$ 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.8 198.6 10.7 10.5 102.7 102 |  | February 25 <br> April 22 May 27 <br> June 24 <br> July 29 <br> August 26 September 30 <br> October 28 <br> November 25 December 30 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 2 \\ & 99.6 \\ & 9876 \\ & 989.7 \\ & 98 \cdot 8 \\ & 98 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | \% 5 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10.0 \\ 100.0 \\ \text { 101. } \\ 101.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 7 \\ & \text { 10.7. } \\ & \text { 105: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10009 \\ & 100 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2 \\ & 94.6 \\ & 94.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 909 \\ 1097 \\ \hline 02: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $101: 5$ $101: 8$ $100: 2$ $102: 0$ |  | $97 \cdot 1$ $97: 9$ 98.1 98.0 98.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 98: 8 \\ & 988: 1 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 1 \\ & 98.0 \\ & 98.2 \\ & 987.0 \\ & 97.4 \end{aligned}$ | 9.8 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.3 | 96.6 97.3 97.5 97.8 98.1 98.7 | $\begin{array}{r}6.7 \\ 77.5 \\ 77.7 \\ 77.9 \\ \text { 8. } \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |
| *To preserve comparability average figures for 1966 have been calculated from <br>  <br> information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mit- of the October 1962 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available. T Indices for week-ended 30 th December 1961 are omitted as the figures are aft Indices for week-ended 30 oth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | * To preserve comparability, average figures for 1961 have been calculated from $\dagger$ Indices for week-ended 30 that December 1961 are omitted as the figures are firected by <br> F The figures from May 1962 may be subject to revision when the results of the October 1962 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,

 APRIL 1956-APRLL 1961At intervals this GAZETTE contains a short article on the effect,
of combining the average weekly earnings of agricultural workers, of combining the everage weekly earnings of agriculural workert,
coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transpor Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers of the Brititsh engagements with those obtained from the Ministry's normal
half-yearly enquiries. The last such article, which gave estimates
for April 1960 , was on page 374 of the isssue of September 1961. The estimates for April 1961 show that the figure for men would
have been decreased from 301s. 4d. to 298s. 11d. and that for have been decreased from 301 s . 4d. to to 2 298s. 111 . and that for
youth and boys increased from 135 . .t. to 137 s . 6 d . whilst those
for for women and girls would have been virtually unchanged. However, as will be seen from the following Table, with the exception of
youth and boys, there would have been very little difference in the percentage increase over April 1956 .

| (1u) | Percentase increase from |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \substack{\text { and } \\ \text { Boys }} \end{gathered}$ | Women | Girls |
| Industries covered by the Ministry's half-yearly enquiries ... | 28 | ${ }^{35}$ | 27 | 27 |
| All industries as defined in the first paragraph above | 27 | 31 | 27 | 27 |



Graduated Contributions on Holiday Pay The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has made the National Insurance (Assessment of Grasuated Contributions)
Amendment Regulations, 1962, relating to the calculation of graduated national insursunce, contributitions on the coliday payay. The Reguations, which came into operation on 3 oth July, were approved
in draft hy the National Insurance Advisory Committee, whose
Report has been Report has been published as a House of Commons Paper.
These Regulations make for the purbose of graduated cochnical amendment to secure that
holiday weeks can be treated as forming certain payments for ordinary werks can be treated as orrming part of an employee's
orifferent basis, such as whense even thoug acalculated on a quite
dicc-worker receives holiday pay differed on hisis period of service.
The two anterionative service. edod of calculating graduated national
insurance contributions on holiday pay in advance are: (1) the insurance contributions on holiday pay in advance are: (1) the
contribuios for a weekly paid employee are assessed, from a
weekly contibut weekly contribution table, on each week's pay taken separately-
as if the ordinary weekly series of payments had continued and the as if the ordinary weekly series of payments had continued and the
holiday pay had formed part of it: (2) a single assessment is made on
the total pre-holiday pay packet, using the contribution table the etatal pre-holiday pay packet, suing the cossment is is made on
appropriate to the total number of weeks involved The new regulation secures that the first method can be used even
though the eopilay pay is cacculated on quite different basis from
the ento though the holiday pay is calculated on a quite diferent basis
the employeess ordinary series of payments
Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1962 No. 1565) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (House of Commons
Paper No. 26 , Session $1961-62$ ) can be obtained from H.M.
Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage) and 5d. (8d.)

Improved National Assistance Scales On 27th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962 No. 1617 H.M. Stationery Office,
price 3d. (Gi. including postage)), which provid for increase from
24th Sentember in the weekly sums allowed for requirements. price 3d. (6d. including postage)), which provide for increases from
24th Septenber in the weekly, sums allowed for requirements,
other than rent, for the purpose of determining the need of other than rent, for the purpose of determining the need of
applicants for assistance under the National Assistance Act, 1948 ,
Draft Regulations in the terms of a draft submitted to the applicants for assistance under the National Assistance Act, 1948 .
Drart Regulations in the terms of a d dart sumbitted to the
Minister by the National Assitance Board were taid before
Pariament on 3rd July together with an explanatory memorandum Parliament on 3rd July, together with an explanatory memorandum
(Cmnd. 1768, 5 . (do.). and were subsequently appored by both
Houses. The Regulations amend the scales laid down by earlier Houses. The Regulations amend the scales laid down by earlier
amending Regulations operative since 3rd April 1961 (see the issue
of this GAZEETE for January 1961, page 11) by providing for the
 weekly rates for a single householder to be increased by 4s., for
marrired couple by 5 . $6 . .$. and for an a autit living as a member of
someone else's household, by 2 s ., with appropriate improvements someone else's household, by 2 s ., with appropriate improvements
for ovung people and chiddren in the special scales applicable
to blind persons and persons who have suffered a loss of income in order to undergo treatment for tuberculosis of the respiratory system. In his statement to the House of Commons when presenting
the draft Regulations, the Minister said that the Board had on this
occasion felt that rather more proportionately should be given to occasion felt that rather more proportionately should be given to
the single householder than to other people. Headded that on the
 The following Table sets out the present and revised rates for
both the ordinary and special scales:-

| - | $\begin{gathered} \text { Present } \\ \text { Werenty } \\ \text { Ratere } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Neew } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Neekly } \\ \text { Rates } \end{array} \\ \text { Naey } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | s. d. | s. d. |
| Husband and wife Husale: | ${ }^{9} 930$ | 95 57 |
| Stinter |  |  |
|  | - $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \\ & 38\end{aligned}$ |  |
| 俍 16 but under 18 years | 320 |  |
| S ${ }^{5}$ but under 1 It years | (17 | (1800 |
| Special scale (applicable to blind and certain tuberculous |  |  |
|  | 112 |  |
| Hoshand and wife, of whom both are such perso |  |  |
| 21 years or over |  |  |
| 16 but under 18 years | 470 | ¢00 |

STATISTICS ON INCOMES,
PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION
No. 2 SEPTEMBER 1962
In the Preface to the first issue of the above-mentioned volume
which appeared in April 1962 it was stated that the second issue
would be bublinhed which appeared in April 1 gss.
would be published in Augus.
In order to include the latest (April 1962) details of average
earnings, both national and regional, of manual workers, it has earnings, both national and regional, of manual workers, it has
been found necessary to postpone publication of issue No.
until mid-September. Copies will then be available from until. mid-September. Copies will then be available from
H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 12s. 6d.
(13s. 5d. including postage). ncluding postage).

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

## Slaughterhouses (No. 1) Regulations 1962 :

 Statutory Draft the Factories Act 1961 , that he proposes to make special regulations
providing that for the purposes of the instruments specified in the
Schedule to the regulations the expression "fatt ") Schedule to the regulations, the expression "factory" "shall include of animals whide arwaiting slaugheringer of whimals or the cofinition of then
pression in in ection 151 of the Factories Act 1937 (since repeale expression in section 151 of the Factories Act 1937 (since repeale
and re-enacted in section 175 of the Factories Act 1191) Wa
extended by section 7 of the Slaughtertouses Act 1958 (sinc txtended by section 7 of the Slaughterhhuses Act 1958 (since
repealed and re-enacted in subsection $1(d)$ and (e) of the said
section 175). Any objections to the draft Regulations, copies of which can be
obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including Stastage), must be sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour,
St James's Square, London S.W.1. on or before 10th September
1962.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

152nd Session of the Governing Body
The 152nd Session of the Governing Body of the International
abour Office was held in Geneva on the 1st, 2nd and 29 th Jun nider the Chairmanship of Dr. S. T. Merani (India). The Unite Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. G. C. H. Slater,
C.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry L Labour, Sir George Pollock,
Q.C., Director of the British Employers, Confederation and 2.C., Director of the British Employers; Conededration and
iir. Harold Collison, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congrass General Council and General Secretary of the National
Union of Agricultural Workers, attended as members representing respectively, employers and workers.
Notes on the main subjects discussed by the Governing Body eneral Service Salaries
General Service Salaries
The Govening Body

| The Governing Body accepted proposals for increases in the |
| :--- |
| alary $\begin{array}{l}\text { ccales of general service catagory officials in Geneva, and for }\end{array}$ |

 prepared by the Office
Travail (O.F.I.A.M.T.).
The of the Organisation and Structure of the I.L.O
The Governing Body decided that this survey, which was agreed
in principle at the 151st Session of the Governing Body in March 962 , should be carried out by a commercial firm of consultant from the United States, between January and April 1963. It was
also agreed that the frim would report too the Direcor-Generea
who would submit their recommendations with his comments to in Body. They will
by the Committe.
Complaint by the Government of Portugal against the Government of
Liberia The Governing Body agreed that a Commission consisting of
Mr. Enrique Armand-Ugon (Hungary) as Chairman, Mr. T. P. P oo netilleke (Ceylon) and Mr. Erik J. S. Costren (Finland) should
be set up to onider the complaint by Portugal that the Force
abour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) was not being observed by Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29. was not being observed by
Liberia. It will make its frrst report to the 153rd Session of the
Governing Body in November 1962. Freedom of Association
The Governing Body approved five further reports (61st-65th)
one Committee on Freedom of Association. Among the cases y the Committee on Fredom of Association. Among the cases
dealt with were complaints relating to Singapore and Southern
Rhodesia. eports
Among the reports considered by the Governing Body were the
eport of the Second Session of the African Advisory Committe Tananarive, 3rd-14th April 1962) (see the issue of this GAzETTE or May 1962, pare 182 and the Report of the Committee on
Statistics of Hours of Work (Geneva, 9th-14th April 1962). Election of Officers for 1962-1963
Mr. A. Parodi (Government Member, France) was elected Mr. A. Parodi (Government Member, France) was elected
Chaiman for the year 1962-1933 and Mr.P. Waliline (Employers'
Member, France) and Mr. J. Möri (Workers' Member, Switzerland) were re-elected as vice-chairmen.
uture Meetings
Among the future meetings which were arranged were (a) eneva, 6th -17th Seventh Session of the Iron and Steel Committee, he Food Products and Drink Industries, Geneva, Thh-20th
hecer 1963 .

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

## Working Conditions in Australia*

俍 uring industries. The distribution of the tabour force shows that
5 per cent. are engaged in rural occupations; of the ermainder, per cent. are professional and semi-professional, 25 per cent. are
employed in administrativ and clericl (including commercial) employed in administrative and clerical (including commercial)
occupations, 15 per cent. are skilled craftsmen, 2 opr cent are
semi-skiled and the balance comprise unskilled, domestic and other occupations, 15 per cent. are skiled craftsmen, 20 per cent. are
semi-skiled and the balance comprise unskilled, domestic and other
workers. workers.
Working conditions are regulated partly by legislation and partly
by industrial awards resulting from a system of conciliation and by industrial awards resulting from a a system of conciliation and
arbitration established by legislation of the Federal and State
Porlinate arbitration es
Parliaments
The article
The arts.
Tondie which follows provides an outline of some features of
cond in the manufacturing industries.
Hours and Overtime
Standard hours of work are normally prescribed by Common-
wealth and State industrial tribunals, various State legislations, an or those workers not so covered, by the Commonwealth Concilia Ien and Arbitration Commission.
Legislation was introduced in New South Wales and Queensland
int 1477 granting a 40 -hour week in all industries and trades regulated in 1947 granting a 40-hour week in all industries and trades regulated
by State awards and gareements, similir provisions were alsomade
by the South Australian Industrial Court, the Court of Arbitration by the South Australian Industrial Court, the Court of Arbitration in western Austrailia and the victoria and Tasmania wages Boards
and therefor, by the beginning of 1948, practically all employeses
whose conditions of work were regulated by industrial authorities whose conditions of work were regulated by industrial authoritic
had a standard working week of 40 hours or less.
Most employees work a five-day week and in industries Most employes work a five-day week and in industries or
occupations which are still conditioned to Saturday morning work
it is becoming the rule for employees to receive an addititonal payy
ment, generally at the rate of time-and-a-quarter. There is no it is becoming the rule for employees to receive an additional pay
ment, generally at the rate of time-and-a-quatrer. There is no
statutury limitation on overtime and all hours worked in exces of statuory limitation on overtime and all hours worked in excess o
the prescribed hours must be paid for or the basis of time-and-a
half for the first four hours, and double time thereater, Sunda
work attracts double-time rate. Awards covering industries wher work atrracts double-time rate. A wards covering industries wher
work outside the normal lay-time hours is essential make provisio
for shit work, the hourly rates for which are lower than thos
applied to overtime.

## Annual and Public Holidays

A minimum period of two working weeks with pay per year is
the general standard for most industrial workers and is prescribed by state legislation or by awards. The major exceptions are seven day siit workers and certain special groups, mainly "white collar
ard professional workers. who are allowed thee wweks holiday
Groups such as journalists and nurses are given three weeks leave Groups such as journalists and nurses are given three weeks leave
to compensate in part for work on publich holideys. All States
follow the Commonwealth pattern, except for New South Wales follow the Commonwealth pattern, except for New South Wale
where elegistation provides three weeks holiday for all worker
other than those other than those governed by Federal awards and seven-day shif
workers who are ranted a a a aditional week. In all States
legislation provides for long service leave of three months after 2 legistation provides for long service leave of three months after
Years service 20
statutory provision one employer; ine seven days' leave in the the eightrath thare and each years service with one employer; in south Austratia there is
statutory provision for seven days, leave in the eighth and each
subsequen year of service with the one employer. Civi servant
 long service leave conditions by legisiation, the usual allowanc
being six months leave after 20 years sersice. Employees in the
coal-mining industry also enjoy a special long service leave scheme. coal-mining industry also enioy a special long service leave scheme
In addition to annual holidays there are about ten pubbic holiday granted to mont workers and in some states one or two local public
holidays are also observed. A Aetailed account of paid holiday
allowances appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for March 1962, allowance
page 106.)
Wages
The wage structure in Federal awards usually contains two majo elements, a basic wage (which is the lowest legal wage payable to an
adult worker) and a margin. Power to fix basic wages in the
Commonwealth for male and female workers is vested in the


Federal awards. Few, if any, workers receive only the basic wage.
The principle of the basic wage was established in 1907 by the
"Hate The principle of the basic wage was established in 1907 bb the
"Harvester Judgment" delivered in the Commonwealth Conciliatio
nd Arbitration Court under which in and Arbitration Court under which, in the absence of any definition
in the legislation of "a fair and reasonable wage ", a standard was
adopted based on " the normal needs of in the legislation of "a a fair and reasonable wage ", a standard was
adoted based on "the norma needs of the average employee
fegarded as a human being living in a civilised community" egarded as a human being living in a civilised community". The
Judgment also provided for marains for skill, minimum rates for udgment also providided for margins for skill, minimum rates sor overtime payments and a standard working week of 48 hours. The
prinicile was also established of a basic wage for country areas
being lower than for metropolitan areas and this principle is still eing lower than for metropoitan areas and
upheld. 1922 to 1930 , Commonwealth and State basic wages were
afjusted periodically in relation to the cost of living index. During from 1921 to 1930, Common weatt and State basic wages were
adjusted periodicall in relation to the cost of living index. During
the depression in the 1930's the principle laid down in the Harvester
 Arbitration ruled that the level of wages, and of the basic wage il
particular, must be such as the economy ould sustain This
principle was re-affimed during the Basic Wage and Standar

 he practice of automatic quarterly adjustments in the Common
wealtt basic wage was discontinued, it has been subject to annual
feview. Adjustments have taken the form of a flat increase whic Teview. Adjustments have taken the form or a flat Commonwealt
is the same for all the capital cities. In inter then
Arbitration Commission
 the retail price index previously useds) with a review every other
year in relation to the whole economy. Dear in relation to the whole economy.
Dưing February 192, the Commission decided that there
should beang in tederab basic wage until 1963 , as there had been no change in the index during 1961 to motivate any At peresent New South Wales, alone among the States, makes
automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in conformity atomatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in conformit
with movements in the retail price index; up to March 196 Queensland reviewed basic wages quarterty in ite lation to the retail
price inder, but since June 1961 changes in the basic wage are only
made after a full enquiry; Western Australia determines the basic made after a full enquiry; Western Australia determinge the onsic
wage uaarterly in retation to the retain pricice index; and Victoria,
South Australia and Tasmania (where wages are determined b Wages Boarrss follow Commonwealth practice. While in Victoria
South Autralia no Tasmania the State basic South Australia and Tasmania the State basic wage is at presen
the same as the corresponding Federal wage, in New South Wales
Ouensland and Western Australia it is greater by varying amo Queensland and Western Australia it is greater by varying amoun
than the Fedral figure.
The basic 8 per cent. in Queensland State awards and variable in New Sout Wales) of the men's rate, and the margin is based on the same
principle. Many awards prescribe the same margins as those
received med doing idention work, although only one State New South Wales, has legislated on the question of equal pay and
his does not apply to women employed under Federal awards or
for all cateories of women Re all categories of women workers.
Relatively few awards make specific
Relatively few awards make specific provision for payment by
result although piecework is general for sheep shearing, fruit
picking tho other agricultural work; workers in many orthe iicking, and other agricultural work; workers in many, othe
industries participate in collective production bonus schemes
The Tape The Tabare which in collows has has production bonus schemes.
teven from the Monthly
Review of Business Statistics, February 1962, and shows the basi Review of Business Statistics, February 1962 , and shows the basic
rates and earnings now in operation. The arrings figure includes,
addition to wages at award rates, earnings of sal in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees,
overtime, over-award and bonus payments, etc., calculated on the overtime, over-award and bonus payments, etc., calculated on the
basis of tota wages and salaries divided by total civilian emplo-
nent expressed in male units, which represent total male emplo nent expressed in male units, which represent total male employ
ment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approxi-
nate ratio of female to male earnings. As it is not possible to estimate this ratio i in all states, the the same iratio hat has been used
throughout and precise comparisons between averase earninss in
different States cannot be made. The Exchange Rate of $£ A 1 \cdot 25$ 1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny

|  | New South | Victoria | Queensland | $\underset{\substack{\text { Suuth } \\ \text { Australia }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BASIC WAGE Commonwealth Award as from 7th July 1961 Adult Men | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { E s. d. } \\ 11160 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { E s. d. } \\ & 119.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \hline f \text { s. d. } \\ 1016 & \end{array}$ | fs. |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} 12 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 11 & 9 \\ 8 & 7^{4} \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|rrr} 11 & 7 & 2^{5} \\ 8 & 10 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 11 & 6 & 57 \\ 8 & 9 & 7010 \end{array}$ |
| AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS <br> as at December 1961 Adult Men | 20978 | 19176 | 1808 | $1808{ }^{\circ}$ |

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Social Security
Prior to 1947 , social security was governed partly by Common-
wealth and partly by State elegislation, but, by the Commonwealth Social Services Act, 1947, as amended, all existing legisilation was co-oridinated, and provision made for old age, invalid and widows
pensions, allowances to wives and children of invalid pensioners
and maternity, child endowment, unempoyment sickness and maternity, child endowment, unemployment, sickness and
funeral beneft, and rehabilitation services. The Act is administed d
by the Department of Social Services which co-operates with the by the Department of Social Services which co-operates with the
Department of Health in certain health benefits closely related to Department of Health in certain health beneefits closely related to
social services, and is largety financed from the Nataional Welfare
Fund which is appropriated from normal income tax receipts. Fund which is appropriated from normal income tax receipts.
Old ane and widows pensions are on a public assistance basis. and
basic hospital and pharmace ments, except in the
as public assistance.
Old dge Peensions are payable to men aged 65 and women aged
60 who satist certain residence qualifications and are subject to 60 who satisfy certain residence qualifications and are subject to
a means test as to both income and property. The maximum
anefit benefit for a single person is $£ 4$ per week and the pensioner may have
other income amounting to $£ 216 \mathrm{~s}$. a week and s till receive a full other income amounting to $£ 2$ 16s. a week and still receive a full
pension; a married ouuple may have a joint incomeo ef $£ 512 \mathrm{~s}$ and
each receive full pension, making a maximum total of $£ 13$ 12s. per week
Invalid Pensions are subject to the same conditions and are payable
at the same rates as old age pensions to persons aged 16 and over. A person temporarily incapacitated is not eligible for a pension but may qualify for sickness benefit amounting to $£ 3$ a week for an
adult or married minor, with an additional $£ 2$ 2s. for a dependent
wife and 10s. for one dependent child. wife and 10s. for one dependent child.
These benefits are not subject to a
These benefits are not subject to a nationality condition and are
available to all permanent residents. In the case of a permanently
blind person there is no means test. blind person tere is means test
Unemployment and sickness benefits are available to those who
suffer temporary loss of regular earnings. The current cash benefit
is $f 3$ 6s
 £2 85. for a dependent wiife and 12 s . for each dependent child.
These benenits are subject to a means test on income but there is
no nationality Widows' Pensions are divided into three categories; Class A
widow with one or more children under 16 years; Class B, widow wideow 50 or over orthour children, and widow, over 45 whose Class A
aged pension has ceased because she no longer has a child; Class C,
wiow under 5 years of age in necessitous circumstances following
the death of her husband wide death or her husband.
Thension is $£ 44 \mathrm{~s}$. a week, plus 8 s. for each
The maximum Class $A$ Aper child after the first; Class $\mathrm{B}, \pm 310$ s.; Class C , $£ 3$ 10s. for a maxi-
mum period or 66 weeks oif the widow is prenant this payment
continues until conferinement, atter which she qualifies for a Class A continues until confinement, after which she qualifes for a Class A
pension.
A recent amendment to the Act introduced a new merged means A recent amendment to the Act introduced a new merged means
test for tese pensions incorporating the income and property tests
which wereviously separate. Maternity allowances are payable amounting to $£ 12$ for the first
birth, $£ 12$ 16s. if there are one or two other children and $£ 14$ if there are three or more chilidren. There in no means test and these
allowances are paid in addition to any hospital benefits. Funeral benefit of up to $£ 8$ is payable but, where the expenses have
been partly met from a contributory funeral benefit fund other been partly met from a contributory funeral benefit fund other
than a friendly society, it is only paababe to the amount (not above
E8) by which the cost exceeded the amount paid from the than a friendly society, it is only payable to the amount (not above
f8) by which the cost exceeded the amount paid from the
contributory fund. In addition to these pensions and allowances, the National
Health At, 1953-1959, provides for a medical beneftsts scheme, a
hospital benefit scheme, pensioner medical service and pharmahospital benefit scheme, pensioner medical service and pharma-
ceutical benefits. The cost if financed ba a Federal overment
grant and contributions from members of voluntary insurance ceutical benefits. The cost is financed by a Federal government
grant and contributions from members of voluntary insurance
organisations.

## Workmen's Compensation

By legislation, employers in all States and territories are liable to injuries suffired while travelling to or from work. The amount of compensation is determined by the degree of injury: for temporary
incapacitity the employee receives weekly payments, the emounts
of which viry earnings. in the event of death, is paid to the dependants.

## Rehabilitation

Since 1910, Australia has paid invalid pensions, on a public
assistance basis, to the permanently incapacitated and to perma nently blind persons 16 yearmanently incapacitated and of or orer. Until World War II,
co-ordinater coordinated medical and social services for the physically handi-
 Social Services initiated a programme which cared for, trained,
and emplyed 11,000 disabbed servicemenen and in 1984 established
the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service national peacetime programme for the rehabilitation of aduults. The commonwealth Renabilitation Service is a aunit of the Depart-
ment of Social Services which in turn is responsible to the Minister ment orial Services. Rechabilitation is ir rovided free to those receiving
of Soceng
benefits, or are eligible to receive benefits, under Australian social benents, or are eiligibe These are (a) those receiving, or eligible foriar
security legislation.
invalid and invaind and widow pensions, (b) those receiving, or eligible to receive
sickness and unemployment benefits, (c) those receiving tuberculosis (86046)

 free servie







 repaid in small instalments if retained.

## Apprenticeship Training

Although the Federal Parliament has no legislative authority ove
apprentices as such the Commonwealth has considerable infuence apprentices as such, the Commonwealth has considerable influence
oper apprenticeshi, by virtue of (a) the power of the Federal
Parliament in respect of legislation concerning industrial relations ararliament in respect of legisiation concerning industrial relation
where these extend beyond the limits of any one State: (b) Commonwealth sovereignty over territories, and (c) Commonwealth
employment of apprentices in its own undertakings and in the In the States, apprenticeship is regulated by various legislation The New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940 , provide together with members of the Conciliation Committee set up for the industry concerned, forms the Apprenticeship Council for tha
industry. In Victoria, apprenticeship is governed by the Apprentice ship Act, 1927, which set up a bipartite Apprenticeship Commission
of seven members (three each for the employers and workers an of seven members (three each for the employers and workers an
one appointed by the Minister). There is no single statute o portion of a statute in South Australia which provides a complet code: technical education and training are regulated by the
Apprentices Act, under the Apprentices Board, with two representa
tives each from employers and workers and two from the Governtives each from employers and workers and two from tre Govern
ment aprenticeshi, generally is regulate by the Industria
Arbitration Act of 1912 . In Western Australia and in Tasmania Arbitration Act of 1912. In Western Australia and in Tasmanin
the pricinipal legislation is the Aprenticship Act of 1942 setting
up a Commission of two representatives each from the employer up a Commission of two representatives each
and workers under a Government President.

## Employment Service

The Commonwealth Employment Service is operated by the
Department of Labour and National Service under the provisions
the Re-establishment and Employment Act of f the Re-establishment and Employment Act of 1945-1959. The service functions on a four-tier basis; the Central Office is in State with 120 District Employment Offices in suburban areas an he larger provincial centres and 341 agents in the smaller countr
centres. In addition to the ordinary placing work and duties con centres. In addition to the ortinary placimg work and and sickness
nected with the admisistation of unemployment and
benefit, the Commonwealth Employment Service provides special benefit, the Commonwealth Employment Service provides special
facilities for placing young persons, disabbed persons, immigrants,
rural workers and professional and techical works. guidance is given free of charge by qualified psychologists, and errsons and ex-servicemen. A similar service operates indepenRegular surveys of the labour market are made and detailed
information supplied to interested Commonwealth and State Government Departments and to the public, and advice given o
abour market questions, the availability ment opportunities in various occupations and areas. At the e en
of June 1962 , there were 93,128 applicants registered for employmen of June 1962 , there were 93,128 applicants registeres for employment
representing $2 \cdot 2$ per cent. of the estimated labour force of $4 \cdot 3$
millions. represens.
millions.
mmigration
Nearly one in seven persons living in Australia has emigrated
here since World War II, and nearly 2 million people have arrived inder various schemes since assisisted immingration began. As a
tasis for planning, the Government has decided that net immigra-
fion should aasis for planning, the Government has deciaed that net immigra
tion should equal 1 per cent. of population per year, subject to
periodical review. periodical review.
In the summer of 1960 , the Federal Government announced
sponsorship scheme for the settlement of skilled tradesmen and thei families in Western Australia in an attempt to further the Stat Government plan to develop that area. The flow of immigration nanpower and the local manowower situation. In recent years, ,000 persons annually, principally through personal nomination by settiers already estabished. This intake of personal nominations
will now be reriforced by Federal nominees who will be alloted to
jobs in industries neessary to the development of the State. In addition, a quota of handicapped refugees is also allowed;
during 19006 , 500
refuge faimilis, each with a handicapped
member were admitted in addition to 3,500 refugees under assisted member, were admitted in addition to arrangements mainly from camps in Austria and Italy.

| (Thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | End-June 1961 |  |  | End-April 1962 |  |  | End-May 1962 |  |  | Mid-June 1962 |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Tot |
| Minin, ete. | $642 \cdot 3$ | 18.7 | 661.0 | $630 \cdot 9$ | 18.7 | 649. | 628.7 | 18.7 | 647.4 | 625 | 3.7 | 644.0 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco .. Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Curing, Meat and Fish Products Bacon Milk Products .. Cugar Chocolate and Suggar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Industries <br>  Churricating Oils and Chemicals and Dyse Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Pireworks Paint and Printing Ink Ink Paint and Printing Ink Ink is, Faiss, Soap, etc. Synthetic Resins and Plastics Mat Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 525 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \\ 39.7 \\ 39.0 \\ 216.7 \\ 70.7 \\ 30.3 \\ 45.2 \\ \hline 51.5 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $145 \cdot 1$ 0.5 6.7 6.7 44.2 41.5 40.5 10.5 14.3 5.3 5.3 5.3 5 |  |
| Metal Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel (General) <br> Steel Tubes <br> ron Castings, etc. <br> Copper, Brass and other Base Metals |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25:9.9. } \\ 24,9 \\ 14.5 \\ 11.7 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 24:3: } \\ & 24: 8 \\ & \text { 14: } \\ & 11: 4 \\ & 15: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Engineering and Electrical Goods <br> Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) <br>  <br> Engineers' Small T <br> Textile Machinery and Äccessories <br> Mechanical Handling Equipment Machinery Office Machinery Other Machinery <br> Industrial Plant and Steelwork <br> Ordnance and Small Arms <br> Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments Watches and Clocks Electrical Machiner nsulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering ... | $\begin{gathered} 228: 3 \\ 165: 5 \\ \text { ch: } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \cdot 9 \\ 8.9 \\ 3.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 240 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \begin{array}{l} 27.7 \\ 67 \cdot 5 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 12 \cdot 0 \\ 8.3 \\ 3: 7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 11 \cdot 9 \\ 8.3 \\ 3.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 234 \cdot 8 \\ & 10 \cdot 5 \\ & 10 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 221.0 \\ \hline 10.7 \\ 60.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \cdot 8 \\ 8.2 \\ 3: 6 \end{gathered}$ | 2138.8 |
| Vehicles <br> Motor Vehicle Manufacturing <br> Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc |  | $\begin{aligned} & 120.40 .4 \\ & 54.9 \\ & 4: 3 \\ & 45: 7 \\ & 3: 9 \\ & 2: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $119: 2$ $55: 9$ $8=0$ $44: 6$ $4: 6$ 3.6 2.5 2.5 | 888.9 419.1 $29: 3$ 297.9 $69: 7$ 6.6 6.6 |  | $118: 9$ <br> 56 <br> 8.6 <br> 83 <br> 4.5 <br> 4.5 <br> 3.5 <br> 2.4 <br> 2.4 | $885 \cdot 9$ 421:4 29.4 29.4 69.4 69.5 6.5 | $764 \cdot 9$ $364: 8$ 21.3 250.0 60.1 64.7 4.0 | $\begin{aligned} 118: 8 \\ 57.0 \\ 77.8 \\ 43.4 \\ 4: 4 \\ 3.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified ools and Implements <br> Cutlery .. $\quad$ Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Cans and Metal Boxes ... Jewellery, Plate and Precious Metals Refining Other Metal Industries |  | $\begin{array}{r} 196.1 \\ 8.4 \\ 6.5 \\ 19.1 \\ 10.61 .0 \\ 011.0 \\ 117.4 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 189.6 \\ 8.5 \\ 6.3 \\ 17.5 \\ 10.0 \\ 19.9 \\ 11.9 \\ 114.5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $551 \cdot 9$ an: an: an an: an: 30.4 $361 \cdot 2$ |  | $\begin{aligned} 189.8 \\ 8.4 \\ 6.4 \\ 17.2 \\ 10.0 \\ 010.0 \\ 12.7 \\ 14.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Textiles <br> Production Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc. Weaving of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Carpets <br> Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles <br> Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur . .. Leather (Tanning, Leather Goods Fur | $\begin{gathered} 36.1 \\ \text { an: } \\ 7.9 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.5 \\ & \hline 6.9 \\ & \hline 14.9 \\ & 4 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 26 \cdot 4 \\ \hline 10 \\ \text { 14:5 } \\ 4 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 9.7 \\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array} 4.6 \\ 5.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 0.6 \\ & \hline .0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & \hline 3: 6 \\ & 8: 3 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26.7 \\ 7.0 \\ \text { cit } \\ 5.1 \end{gathered}$ | 63.5 30.6 22.9.9. 10.0 50.0 |
| Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps, Millinery Other Dress Industries Footwear. |  |  |  |  | $416 \cdot 6$ $22: 0$ os. on 0.4 10.6 10.4 34.4 34.4 60.0 |  |  |  |  | 153.5 13.5 35.7 30.7 7.5 14.7 4.1 54.2 54.2 |  |  |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass <br> Abrasives and other Building Materials |  | $\begin{array}{r} 80.7 \\ \hline 7.6 \\ 38.1 \\ 19.7 \\ 14.7 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 264.1 \\ \hline 68: 9 \\ 59.0 \\ 910: 3 \\ 10.3 \\ 90: 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.6 \\ & 37.4 \\ & 39.7 \\ & 19.7 \\ & 14 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 30.8 | 345:8 56.7 |
| Timber, Furniture, etc. <br> Furniture and Upholstery <br> Shop and Office Fitting <br> Wooden Containers and Baskets <br> Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | 227.5 279.8 79.1 $24: 9$ at: 15.1 $15: 1$ |  |  | 226.9 80.1 $9: 8$ 25.8 $28=2$ $18: 6$ 14 |  | $284: 6$ 99.7 $99: 3$ $18: 8$ $22: 4$ $19: 9$ 19.9 |  |  | $284 \cdot 3$ $92: 8$ 98.9 18.5 29.7 24.5 19.9 |  |  |  |



OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JUNE 1962




Inouty



Engineering (inc. Marine Engineering) and

 Meal Coads ont Beacheres Sexifed
 Howe ind wien ind
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur



Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.
Timber, Furniture, etc.
Furniture and Upholstery
Paper. Printing and Publishing.
Paper and Board
Printing, Publishing of Neevspapers, etc.
Other Priniting, publishing, etc. Other M Manufacturing Industries.
Rubber
Total, All Manufacturing Iduestries

|  |  |  |  |  | Stimate demmer fopratisis on Startitime |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , | Toat | Houm loat |  |
|  |  |  |  | Aneme | coid | Worins |  | axiou | Nimber |  |
|  | (000) |  | (0as) | ovenimo | (0as) | (000) | (mow |  | (0xa) | mime |
| (isk |  |  |  | \% 8.5 | ${ }^{0.4}$ | $\frac{1.9}{0.9}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{2.3}$ | $0 \cdot \frac{0.4}{1.3}$ | $\frac{41}{17}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{30 \\ 381}}$ | ${ }^{\text {mo. }}$ | ${ }^{2,24} 5$ |  | 10.6 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0.1 |  | 1 | S |
| ${ }^{\frac{4}{20} 9}$ | - |  |  | 8, | ${ }^{0.3}$ | ${ }_{\text {ckit }}^{14.4}$ |  | ${ }^{3,3}$ | 断 | ${ }_{10}^{10,3}$ |
| ${ }_{1}, 46$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 27. | i, |  | 0, | ${ }^{1 / 8}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{2}$ | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{0.7}$ | ${ }_{3}^{212}$ | 9.10 |
|  |  |  | - | \% $\%$ | 0.5 | 8.9 | ${ }^{8.1}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1 / 5 \\ 0.5}}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ |  |
| ${ }^{414}$ | ${ }^{130.7}$ | ${ }^{31} 6$ | , | ${ }^{7} 6$ | 0.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 2 | 10.0 |
|  |  | citit |  | \% | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{\text {\% }}$ |  | cis | 42 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{108}$ | ${ }^{10,3} 1$ | ${ }_{\text {coil }}^{\substack{10.6 \\ 3 i .0}}$ | ${ }_{14}^{14}$ |  | ${ }_{0}^{8.1}$ |  | ${ }^{4} 9$ | ${ }_{\substack{4.8 \\ 580}}^{4}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{12.3}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ 458 \end{gathered}$ | 9.4. | ${ }^{20.9}$ | ¢ |  |  | ${ }^{0.5}$ | ${ }^{0.5}$ | ${ }^{1.1}$ |  | ${ }^{11.7}$ |
|  |  | 0.4 |  |  | \% |  | ${ }^{10,8}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{7.8 \\ 12.4 \\ 1.4}}$ |
| ${ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{6}$ | ${ }_{28}^{18}$ | 4 |  | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{\substack{2 \\ 104}}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{12}$ |  | \%.5 |
| ${ }_{208}^{208}$ | \%o. | - |  | ${ }^{7} 7$ | - | ${ }^{1.1}$ | [1, $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 3,3 \\ & 3,\end{aligned}$ | 0.5 1.6 1 | ${ }_{\substack{12 \\ 38 \\ 38}}$ | ${ }^{10.0} 1.5$ |
| ${ }_{47}^{515}$ | (12, | ${ }^{32}$ |  | 8, | \% | ${ }_{2}^{20}$ | 2, 21.2 | 0:5 | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ | 8. |
| ${ }_{\text {coicl }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {coid }}$ | ${ }_{\text {coin }}^{\substack{20 \\ 20}}$ | ${ }_{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{23}$ | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{3}$ | ${ }^{30} 5$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { sion } \\ \text { 20, }}}$ | 8.8 |  | $0: \%$ | \%\% | ${ }_{0}^{0.3}$ | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | ${ }_{6}{ }^{2}$ |
| 6,135 | 1,76.5 | 28.8 | 1,3,20 | ${ }^{7.8}$ | ${ }^{7.1}$ | 816 | ${ }^{88} 7$ | 1.4 | 99 | ${ }^{112}$ |

## Unemployment at 16th July 1962

> SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at
16th July 1962 were:-
16th July 1962 were:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } 18 \\ \text { yenars } \\ \text { nato } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } 18 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } 18 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { yearas } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wholly Unemployed* Temporarily Stoppedt | ${ }_{\text {26, }}^{12,995}$ | ${ }^{16,116}$ | ${ }_{\substack{83,712 \\ 6,668}}$ | 10,975 | ${ }^{380,098} 20,320$ |
| Total | 282,248 | 16,40 | ${ }^{90,380}$ | 11,389 | 400,418 |
| con | + 795 | +3, | $-3,380$ | + 2,709 | +3,235 |

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT The following Table analyses the wholly unementoyed* in Great
Britain at 16 th July 1962 according to duration of unemployment

| Duration in weeks | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } 18 \\ \text { Mend } \\ \text { and } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Booss } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } 18 \\ \text { years } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Giris } \\ \text { undear } \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One or less Over 1, up to 2 | (32,206 |  | ${ }_{7,2,28}^{9,82}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,520 \\ 2,383}}^{\text {S, }}$ |  |
| Up to 2 | 52,983 | 8,055 | 17,145 | 5,903 | 84,086 |
| Over 2, up to Over Over 3 , Over to to |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,292 \\ & .921 \\ & 7062 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,163 \\ & 4,960 \\ & 4,640 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,575 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 595 \\ & \hline 53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,99 \\ & 19,799 \\ & 1,789 \end{aligned}$ |
| Over 2, up to 5 | 42,612 | 3,955 | 15,773 | 2,709 | 65,049 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,128 \\ & \hline 7,966 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 426 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 476 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.888 \\ & 3.401 \\ & 3,121 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 255 \\ & 257 \\ & 279 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Over 5, up to 8 | 23,900 | 1,299 | 9,017 | 751 | 35,0, |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 316 \\ & 101 \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 187 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Over 8 | 149,710 | 2,807 | 41,777 | 1,612 | 195,9 |
| tal | 269,29 | 16,116 | 83,712 | 10,975 | 380,098 |

The rate of unemploymentit at 16 th July
was the same percentage as at 18 th June. At 16th
unemployed.
Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had Exclucing persons under 18 years of age who had not been in
insured employment (i.e., school-leavers "w as define for the
purpose of normal seasonal movement purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates 8 putished in
the January 1962 issue of this GAzerte, pages 6 to 8 ), the number


NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1962 The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered
as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom in 1939, as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom in 1939 ,
in 1946 to 1961, and the numbers registered in each month of 1962 .


REGIONAL ANALYSIS : UNITED KINGDOM
The following Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemploymentt, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding
Thool-leavers in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 16 th July 1962 .

| Region | Wholly Unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  | Temporarily Stoppedt |  |  |  |  | Total Unemployed |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { 18yer } \\ \text { ungerr } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Bensears } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Bus } \\ 18 \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Homen } \\ & \text { Bond } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { unjears } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| London and S.E. .. Sastern and South-Western Midlands§ ... Lincolnshire§ North-Western <br> Northern <br> Wales | $\begin{aligned} & 44,967 \\ & 19,650 \\ & 12,473 \\ & 33,222 \\ & 20,882 \\ & 44,468 \\ & 27,849 \\ & 48,269 \\ & 17,515 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 8 24 24 16 163 14 41 19 | $\begin{aligned} & 194 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 20 \\ 07 \\ 101 \\ 82 \\ 98 \\ 98 \\ \hline 96 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain Northern Ireland United Kingdom | 269,295 | 16,116 | 83,712 | 2 10,97 |  | 380,098 | 12,953 | 285 | 6,668 | 414 | 20,320 | 298,649 | 101,769 | 400,418 |
|  | 23,342 | 922 | 8,986 |  | 677 | 33,917 | 283 | 9 | 337 | 52 | 681 | 24,556 | 10,042 | 34,598 |
|  | 292,637 | 17,038 | 92,698 | 8 11,64 | $1.642 / 414$ | 414,015 | 13,236 | 294 | 7,005 | 466 | 21,001 | 323,205 | 111,811 | 435,016 |
| Region | Percentage rate of $\begin{gathered}\text { unemploymentf }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Wholly Unemployed }}{\text { excludin school-cavers }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Upeeks } \\ \text { 2w }}}_{\text {Up to }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { up to } 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline \text { eks } & \begin{array}{c} \text { over } 8 \\ 08 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { cs weeks } \\ \text { cs } & \text { up to } 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { up to } 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | (Over 8 <br> weeks | Total |  | ge since |
| London and S.E. .. South-Western Morkshire and $L$ North-Western Scotland Wales | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 11.6 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 11.4 \\ & 1.4 \\ & \hline .3 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.5 \\ & \hline .5 .7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 340 <br> 540 <br> 5178 <br> 588 <br> 343 <br> 596 <br> 593 <br> 914 |
| Great Britain | $2 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.8 | 61,038 | ${ }^{46,567}$ | 77 7 25,289 | 89 152,517 | 23,048 | 8 $\underbrace{18,482}$ | 9,768 | 43,389 | 370,659 | + | 2,245 |
| Northern Ireland | 8.1 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 2,669 |  | ¢,871 | 15,724 | 1, ${ }^{\text {1,025 }}$ |  | 2,507 | 6,121 |  |  |  |

[^6]Statistics relating to Numbers U U
Orphanage Road, Watiord, Hert
(8604)

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage
areas designated as Developpment Districts areas designated as Deveropment istricts under the Local Employ
ment Act. 1600 the numbers of persons registere as unemployed
at Emplon
16 Eth July 1962 and thanges and Youth Employment Offices on 16 th July 1962 and the percentage rate of empemployment Offices


$\frac{\text { Development Districts (By Region) }}{\substack{\text { total) } \\ \text { (18) } \\ \text { (1) }}}$ -










[^7]

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS : JULY 1962
The Table below analyses persons who were registered as un- industries or groups of industries within the orders. Statistics for
employed in Great Britain and in the Unitited Kingoom at 1tth July
industries not shown or not separately identified are available on



| Industry | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( United Kingdom $\begin{gathered}\text { (all lasses) }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Whmolly } \\ \text { (innued } \end{gathered}$ |  | Temporarily |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Akriculture and Horticulture ${ }_{\text {Alsiching }}$ <br> Mining and Quarrying | $\begin{aligned} & 8.270 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 4080$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,015 \\ & \hline 975 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 708 \\ & 64 \\ & 642 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4}^{43}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,95 \\ & \hline 6.572 \\ & 2,122 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,043 \\ \substack{7,590 \\ 2,131} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,962 \\ & \substack{3,37} \\ & 2727 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,50 \\ & 1,108 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{13,112 \\ 10,21 \\ 2,285}}{\substack{2 \\ \hline}}$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{6,492 \\ 5,49}}{\text { c, }}$ | 168 123 | ${ }_{8}^{18}$ |  |  | ${ }_{123}^{168}$ | ¢,6,712 <br> 5,62 | ${ }_{5}^{6,560}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{6,861 \\ 5,624}}{\text { c, }}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,246 \\ & 3.766 \\ & 3.7626 \\ & \hline 162 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | 38 3 32 1 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 134 \\ & 134 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5,384 \\ 3.850 \\ \hline .854 \\ \hline 164 \\ 142 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,124 \\ & 2,299 \\ & 2.757 \\ & 2.554 \\ & \hline 514 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.39 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Industries <br> Coke Chemicals and Dyes | $\begin{aligned} & 4.976 \\ & 1,950 \\ & 1,960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,499 \\ 350 \\ 350 \end{array}$ | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 3 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,750 \\ & 1,950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,509 \\ 359 \\ 359 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,28 \\ \substack{1,06 \\ 2,334} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,869 \\ & 2,068 \\ & 2,088 \end{aligned}$ | 1,531 31 360 |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{521}^{782}$ | 4,703 <br> 4,557 | ${ }_{8} 97$ | ${ }_{\text {13,012 }}^{11,465}$ | ${ }_{606}^{87}$ | $\xrightarrow{13,891} 1$ | ${ }_{11,537}^{13,103}$ | ${ }_{617}^{892}$ | ${ }_{\text {13,985 }}^{12,134}$ |
| Engineering and Flectrical Goods ${ }^{\text {Sident }}$ <br>  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 15,391 \\ & 11,1011 \\ & 1,1021 \\ & 2,54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,958 \\ & \hline 1,960 \\ & 1,108 \\ & 1,408 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,052 \\ \hline, 843 \\ 17 \\ 184 \\ 184 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 736 \\ & \hline 61 \\ & \hline 56 \\ & \hline 19 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,64 \\ & \hline, 0,014 \\ & 1,749414 \\ & 1,490 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,278 \\ & 12,38 \\ & 1,3,37 \\ & 2,9701 \\ & 2,904 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing | 10,634 | 129 | ${ }_{97}^{103}$ | 1 | $\xrightarrow{10,773} 9$ | ${ }_{180}^{230}$ | ${ }^{10,9967}$ | 12,651 | ${ }_{190}^{240}$ | ${ }_{\text {12, }}^{12,917}$ |
| Vehicles <br> Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle, Pedal Cycle Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives, Railway Carriages, etc.* $(384,385)$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,060 \\ & 4102 \\ & 102 \\ & 414 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 890 \\ & 402 \\ & 350 \\ & 355 \\ & 403 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} 6,35 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1,091 430 415 4.5 49 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,455 \\ & \hline, 551 \\ & \hline, 597 \\ & 1,297 \\ & 1,297 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified | 6,080 | 2,707 | 482 | 87 | 6,562 | 2,794 | 9,356 | 6,683 | 2,827 | 510 |
| Textiles <br> Spinning, Doubling, Cotton, Flax, Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen, and Man-Made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute <br> Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Textile Finishing . |  | 5,384 $1,0,186$ 1,183 187 177 677 377 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,318 \\ & \hline, 358 \\ & \hline 488 \\ & 1999 \\ & \hline 238 \\ & 511 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,123 \\ & 1,751,25 \\ & 1,284 \\ & \hline 4743 \\ & 1234 \\ & 194 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear Footwear | 652 | 344 | 159 | 34 | 811 | 378 | 1,189 | 838 | 409 | 247 |
|  | 2,1188 | 4,4988 | 323 <br> 122 | 836 <br> 72 | ${ }^{2,441}$ | 5,334 | 7,775 | ${ }^{2.54766}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,769}$ | 9,315 |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Bricks, Pottery Glass | $\begin{aligned} & 4,212 \\ & \hline, 426 \\ & .581 \\ & 946 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 960 \\ & \hline 173 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 354 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 266 \\ & 104 \\ & 147 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162 \\ & 128 \\ & 134 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,122 \\ & ., 201 \\ & 434 \\ & 354 \end{aligned}$ | 5,600 <br> $1,7,171$ <br> 1,171 <br> 1,305 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,731 \\ & \hline, 761 \\ & ., 751 \\ & 970 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,900 \\ & \hline 1,817 \\ & 1,262 \\ & 1,330 \end{aligned}$ |
| Timber, Furniture, etc. Furniture and Upholstery | $\begin{aligned} & 1,292 \\ & 1,292 \\ & 1,995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 639 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 152 \\ 203 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,493 \\ & 1,431 \\ & 1,43 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{118}{60}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,185 \\ \substack{1,266 \\ 2,926} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 757 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 152 \\ 263 \end{array} \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,92 \\ & 1,4129 \\ & 3,189 \end{aligned}$ |  | (177 | (i,201 |
| Paper, Printing and Publishing $\left.{ }^{(1)}{ }^{2}-483\right)$ Paper, Board, Cartons, etc.** $(481-483$ ) Printing, Publishing, etc.* | $\begin{aligned} & 2,24 \\ & 1,244 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,066 \\ & 1,088 \\ & \hline, 78 \end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}58 \\ 53 \\ 5 \\ 5\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ 38 \\ 58 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,482 \\ & 1,249 \\ & 1,239 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,9096 \\ & 1,172 \\ & \hline 788 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,3,31 \\ & 2,302 \\ & 2,022 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,540 \\ & 1,29 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Other Ma Rlastics Moulding and Fabricating | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } 1,949 \\ & 1,949 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,770 \\ \hline, 763 \\ 442 \end{gathered}$ | 31 <br> 3 <br> 25 | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{3.015 \\ 1,315 \\ 759}$ | (1,3085 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,823 \\ & 1,679 \\ & 1,292 \end{aligned}$ |  | (1,905 |  |
| Total, All Manuacturing Industries | 80,986 | 31,942 | 11,221 | 6,454 | 92,9 | 38,3 | 131,3 | 98,322 | 43,545 | 141, |
| Construction . <br> Gas, Electricity and Water | 54,04 | 434 | 97 | - | 54,139 | 434 | 54,573, | 62,103 | 469 | 62,57 |
|  | 2,840 | 168 | 5 |  | 2,845 | 168 | 3,013 | 3,123 | 178 | , 01 |
| Transport and Communication Railways . $\quad \ddot{\text { Road }}$. Road Haulage Contracting Sea Transport and Inland $\dot{\text { Water Transport }}$ Postal Services and Telecommunications |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 245 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 18 \\ 148 \\ 52 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ -2 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 1,756 223 697 89 91 27 405 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,221 \\ & \hline 200 \\ & 790 \\ & 90 \\ & 95 \\ & \hline 259 \\ & 435 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,88 \\ & \hline, y y \end{aligned}$ |
| Distributive Trades .. <br> Insurance, Banking and Finance <br> Professional and Scientific Services <br> Miscellaneous Services <br> Entertainment, Sport, Betting* (881-883) Catering, Hotels, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc. | 26,261 | 14,032 | 78 | 134 | 26,339 | 14,166 | 40,505 | 28,32 | 15,531 | 43,852 |
|  | 4,185 | 702 | 6 | 5 | 4,191 | 707 | 4,898 | 4,33 | 757 | 5,096 |
|  | 4,736 | 5,286 | 27 | 269 | 4,763 | 5,555 | 10,318 | 4,972 | 72 | 11,044 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 21,451 \\ & \text { a, } 8.46 \\ & \text { s.47 } \\ & 3,416 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 147 \\ & 24 \\ & 56 \\ & 54 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 21,526 } \\ \substack{2,209 \\ 3,420 \\ 3,423} \end{gathered}$ | $\substack { 1,2,27 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{1,82 \\ i, 153 \\ \hline 155{ 1 , 2 , 2 7 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 , 8 2 \\ i , 1 5 3 \\ \hline 1 5 5 } } \end{subarray}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Public Administration <br> National Government Service <br> Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry <br> Other Persons not Classified by Industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18 <br> Aged under 18 . <br> Grand Total $\dagger$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,888 \\ \substack{1,868 \\ 8,972} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,171 \\ & 1,200 \\ & 1,971 \end{aligned}$ | 58 5 5 5 | $\frac{17}{17}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,862 \\ 7,8,82 \\ 9,024 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,188 \\ & 1,208 \\ & \hline 988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,084 \\ & 1,0,024 \\ & 10,12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,795 \\ 8,253 \\ 9,565 \end{gathered}$ | (i, | (0,2993 |
|  | 1,643 |  |  | - | 1,643 | 78 | 1,721 | 1,704 | ${ }^{83}$ | 1,787 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 35,34,94 \\ 29,424 \\ 5,422 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,888 \\ & 1,8881 \\ & 1,017 \end{aligned}$ | 三 | = | $\begin{gathered} 35,3,94 \\ 29,424 \\ 5,422 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21,888 \\ 17,81 \\ 4,017 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57,252 \\ 47,182 \\ 9,439 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36,98 \\ \text { and } \\ 5,677 \\ 5,671 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,9618,58 \\ & 18,180 \end{aligned}$ | cis. |
|  | 285,411 | 94,687 | 238 | 7,082 | 298,649 | 001,76 | 400,418 | 323,2 | 111,811 | 435,016 |

[^8]DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED
The following Table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great
(b) the length The following Table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and
Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great
(t) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of
the number of wholly unemployed perrsons on the registers of

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Uuration of } \\ \text { Union peoment } \\ \text { in weeks } \end{gathered}$ | Age Groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under 18 | (18 and | ${ }^{20} 20$ and | ( 25 and | 30 and <br> under 35 | 35 and under 40 |  | $\xrightarrow{45 \text { and }}$ | So and under 55 | ${ }^{55}$ and | ( ${ }^{60 \text { and }}$ under 65 | ${ }_{\substack{65 \\ \text { over }}}^{\text {ver }}$ | Tota |
|  | Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\text { Si } 4$ |
|  | 16,108 | 13,028 | 30,815 | 29,034 | 27,578 | 27,488 | 23,835 | 21,744 | 2,755 | 24,836 | 0,085 | 3,226 | 280,532 |
|  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,564 1970 800 601 208 371 300 364 804 1,033 182 145 145 8, |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,260 \\ 940 \\ 791 \\ 618 \\ 345 \\ 441 \\ 416 \\ 4161 \\ 1,120 \\ 1,812 \\ 418 \\ 468 \\ 544 \\ \hline 184\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0,975 | .065 | 7,714 | 10,661 | 7,670 | 7,217 | 7,403 | 7,455 | 8,089 | 8,039 | 1,207 |  | 94,495 |



Minstry of Labour Gazette August 1962
Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges


 nifled at the end of each perio

|  | Five weeks ended13th June 13 th Jun |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four weeks ended } \\ \text { 1ththuly } \\ \text { 1962 } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Placings | Vacances | Placings | Vacancies |  |
| Men aged 18 and over | (81,303 |  | ${ }^{66,923}$ | ${ }_{\text {82, }}^{885}$ | $\underset{\substack{1515,57 \\ 131,272}}{ }$ |
| Women aged 18 and over | $\begin{aligned} & 15,282 \\ & 4.525 \\ & 41.829 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,0,57 \\ & 4.076 \\ & \hline 0,229 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,640 \\ & 8,5,50 \\ & 85,277 \end{aligned}$ | (20, |
| Total* | 155,809 | 251,733 | 132,685 | 250,716 | 1,058,164 |

 Similarly, the figures of vacancies unfilled represent only the
number of vacaccies notified by employers and remaining unfiled
nt the specified dotes numbers of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled
at the specififed dates. They onot purport $t$ reperesent the total
number of number of vacancies which require to be filled. Nevertheless,
comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some
indication of the change in the demand for indication of the change in the demand for labour.
The Table below shows the numbers of pracings in
during the four weeks ended 11 th July
der The Table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain
during the four weeks ended 11th July 1962 in each of the industry
Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in Soys under 18 and over
Wirmen aed 18 and over
oirs under 18 .
 certain selected indastries industrial Classinication the orders, together with
number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 11th July 1962 number of vacancies remaining unfilled
Revional analysio of the total placings a
unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

| Industry Group | Placings during four weeks |  |  |  |  | Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { onven } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boyss } \\ \text { Bund } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Women 18 and over | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { ond } \\ \text { vend } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Women 18 and over | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { ind } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing | 2,152 | 457 | 6,706 | 51 | 9,366 | 1,112 | 1,782 | 415 | 91 | 3,700 |
| Mining and Ouarrying | 359 <br> 178 | ${ }_{85}^{92}$ | ${ }_{13}^{23}$ | $\frac{2}{2}$ | ${ }_{278}^{476}$ | 4,4,500 | $\substack{2,113 \\ 2,057}_{\substack{\text { 2, }}}$ | ${ }_{13}^{33}$ | 36 15 | $\underset{\substack{7,553 \\ \hline, 132}}{ }$ |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 2,584 | 562 | 3,537 | 667 | 7,350 | 1,212 | ${ }^{34}$ | 2,921 | 1,886 | ${ }^{6,753}$ |
| Chemicals and Allied Industries | 1,219 | 127 | 696 | 154 | 2,196 | 1,135 | 501 | 920 | 725 | 3,281 |
| Metal Manufacture | 1,541 | 272 | 312 | 61 | 2,186 | 1,569 | 1,297 | 316 | 315 | 3,497 |
|  | 5,721 | 890 | 2,907 | 534 | 10,052 | 10,739 | 4,124 | 5,842 | 2,963 | 23,668 |
| ments, etc. Electrical Goods and Machinery : | ${ }_{\text {4,022 }}$ | 622 <br> 268 | 1,213 | ${ }_{255}^{279}$ | ¢, $\begin{aligned} & 6,136 \\ & 3,916 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ |  | 2,954 |  | 1,237 | (13,300 10,318 |
| Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering | 2,924 | 69 | 65 | 12 | 3,070 | 876 | 204 | 38 | 30 | 1,148 |
| Vehicles | 2,094 | 177 | 554 | 69 | 2,894 | 4,038 | 1,245 | 865 | 353 | 6,501 |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified | 1,736 | 586 | 1,194 | 254 | 3,770 | 1,62 | 1,515 | 1,3 | 1,175 | 5,70 |
| Textiles .. | , 40 | 287 | 1,146 | 548 | 3,121 | 955 | 1,535 | 3,490 | 4,291 | 10,271 |
|  | ${ }_{344}^{213}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{281}^{255}$ | ${ }_{111}^{82}$ | ${ }_{799}^{604}$ | ${ }_{259}^{231}$ | ${ }_{489}^{322}$ | ${ }_{868}^{905}$ | 1,042 | ${ }_{\substack{2,637 \\ 2,688}}$ |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur | 129 | 68 | 133 | 47 | 377 | 98 | 212 | 250 | 495 | 1,055 |
| Clothin | 353 | 199 | 1,317 | 899 | 2,768 | 549 | 728 | 6,582 | 6,026 | 13,88 |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. | 1,181 | 244 | 367 | 84 | 1,876 | 887 | 642 | 587 | 722 | 2,838 |
| Timber, Furniture, etc.. | 1,097 | 584 | 250 | 102 | 2,033 | 1,084 | 962 | 433 | 464 | 2,943 |
| Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper, Cand Paper Goods Printing and Publishing | $\begin{aligned} & 765 \\ & \substack{585 \\ 207} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 112 \\ 110 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 705 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 741 \end{array} \\ & \hline 244 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{4141 \\ { }_{2492}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,133 \\ & 1,380 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 764 \\ & \text { 343 } \\ & 327 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 802 \\ & 372 \\ & 425 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,071 \\ \hline 888 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,197 \\ & 1,130 \\ & 1,017 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{4,74 \\ 2, i, 27 \\ 2,157} \end{aligned}$ |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 936 | 209 | 917 | 244 | 2,306 | 913 | 552 | 1,131 | 798 | 3,394 |
| Total, All Manufacturing Industries | 23,420 | 4,496 | 14,100 | 4,116 | 46,132 | 26,441 | 15,053 | 25,842 | 22,390 | 89,726 |
| Construction | 17,276 | 1,334 | 242 | 145 | 18,997 | 11,620 | 3,084 | 310 | 340 | 15,354 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water | 720 | 47 | 67 | 10 | 844 | 632 | 651 | 153 | 133 | .569 |
| Transport and Communication | 4,817 | 316 | 621 | 110 | 5,864 | 13,436 | 1,615 | 1,388 | 57 | 17,014 |
| Distributive Trades | 5,790 | 2,607 | 5,699 | 3,703 | 17,799 | 5,054 | 7,500 | 10,391 | 12,267 | 35,212 |
| Insurance, Banking and Finance | 288 | 59 | 340 | 208 | 895 | 931 | 1,249 | 733 | 1,512 | 4,425 |
| Protesional and Scientific Services* | 848 | 127 | 2,184 | 388 | 3,547 | 6,469 | 1,906 | 21,701 | 1,824 | 31,900 |
| Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports, etc Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc | $\begin{aligned} & 7,411 \\ & \hline, .304 \\ & \hline, 368 \end{aligned}$ | 1,350 <br> $\begin{array}{l}133 \\ 233 \\ 237\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,336 \\ & \hline, 35 \\ & 434 \\ & \hline 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,1,156 \\ 1,256 \\ 1,81212 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{6,300 \\ \hline, .4103 \\ \hline, 199} \end{aligned}$ | 2,717 <br> $\substack{2175 \\ 6 \\ 198 \\ 198 \\ \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,2268 \\ & 1,787 \\ & 1,473 \\ & 1,473 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,019 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 219$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,2,2528 \\ & \hline 1,580 \\ & \hline 2,872 \end{aligned}$ |
| Public Administration .. Local Government Service | $\begin{gathered} 3,82 \\ \substack{3,530 \\ 2,312} \\ \hline 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 172 \\ \hline 85 \\ 87 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,436 \\ & 1,117 \\ & 319 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 92 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,610 \\ \substack{2,824 \\ 2,786} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,20 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 0,073$ | $\begin{aligned} & 984 \\ & \substack{359 \\ 625} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,788 \\ & 1,900 \\ & 828 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 790 \\ & \substack{494 \\ 336} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,422 \\ \substack{9.50 \\ 3,672} \\ \hline, 50 \end{gathered}$ |
| Grand Total* | 66,923 | 11,057 | 44,476 | 10,229 | 132,685 | 82,865 | 38,64 | 83,920 | 45,277 | 250,716 |
| Region | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Bend } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } \\ 18, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { 18 and } \\ \text { overe } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { 18 and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Hond } \\ \text { ovoer } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { und } \\ \hline 18 \end{gathered}$ | To |
| London and South-Eastern Eastern and Southern Midlands $\dagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,9) 9 \\ & 9.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,527 \\ & 1,2528 \\ & 1,848 \\ & 1,188 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,132 \\ & \substack{1,628 \\ \text { and } \\ 3,617} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,460 \\ & 1,085 \\ & 1,05959 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,621 \\ & 5,27 \\ & \hline, 2674 \\ & 8,344 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,925 \\ & \hline, 8979 \\ & 8,8969 \\ & 8,836 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74,850 \\ & 3,57,765 \\ & 1,785 \\ & 38,895 \end{aligned}$ |
| Yorkshire and Lincolnshire $\dagger$ North-Wes <br> Scotland Wales | $\begin{gathered} 5,643 \\ \hline, 263 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,135 \\ & \hline, .649 \\ & \hline, .969 \\ & \hline, 995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 841 \\ & 1,910 \\ & 2.400 \\ & 2.401 \\ & 6011 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 6,34 \\ 10,028 \\ \text { and } \\ 5,43 \\ 2,238 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Great Britain* | 66,923 | 11,057 | 44,476 | 10,229 | 132,685 | ${ }^{82,865}$ | 38,654 | 83,920 | 45,277 | 250,716 |



Occupational Analysis: Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults: June 1962
unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this
GAzTrIT addition once each quarter adutrs reyisered at
Employment Exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled
are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupa-
tron tional analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in thise GAzEETTE
from May 1958. As from the issue of November 1961, occupational from May 1958. As from the issue of November 1961, occupational
data have been published in a revised form giving greater detail
The purpose of the revision is to present an occupational analysis The purpose of the revision is to present an occupational analysis
that is an closeas is feasible to the International Itandard Classifica-
tion of tion of Occupations, which has been developed by the International
Labour Offce, and to provide information about a greater number
of individual occupations than has previously been done The of individual occupations than has previously been done. The
grouping of occupations has accordingly been completely revised.
As a result the pubbished analysis for mon As a result the published analysis for men now contains 26 groups
and 105 occupations, whereas previously there were 12 groups and and ocupatupstions, whised. For womeve thenere are now 25 groups and
66 occupations, where previously there were 8 groups and 29
69 66 occupation
occupations. The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a
group should be related to ach other by general similatity of the
characteristics of the work they entail. The most important concharacteristics of the work they entail. The most important con-
sideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely
related to each other than to occuations related to each other than to occupations outside the group as
regards the functions involved and the skils, knowledge and
abilities required. Other characteristicics taken into account abilitites required. Other characteristics taken isto account t are the
materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used,
Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Aduls and

| Occupation | ${ }_{\text {Unemployed }}^{\text {Wholly }}$ | Vacancies | Occupatio | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Wholly } \\ \text { Unemployed } \end{array}$ | Vacancies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men |  |  | Men-continued |  |  |
| Farm workers, fishermen, etc. Regular farm, market garden wo Gardeners, nursery workers, etc. Forestry workers | $\begin{aligned} & 3,933 \\ & 1,950 \\ & 1,6917 \\ & 1,277 \end{aligned}$ | 1,488 663 803 17 5 | Paper and printing workers . . Paper and paper Printing workers | 438 431 321 | 318 219 |
| Miners and quarrymen <br> Colliery workers Other miners and quarrymen | ( 9848 | ( 4,709 | Building materials workers Brick and tile production workers Other building materials workers . | 1804040 | 239136103 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas, coke and chemicals makers | 256 | 330 | Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers Plastic workersOther workers | $\begin{aligned} & 414 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 94 \\ 132 \\ 191 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{aligned} & 361 \\ & 1126 \\ & 126 \\ & 90\end{aligned}$ |
| Glass workers | 100 | 138 |  |  |  |
| Pottery workers |  | 39 | Construction workers | 3,031 | 3,549 |
| Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers Moulders and coremakers Other workers | $\begin{aligned} & 1,406 \\ & \hline, 795 \\ & 201 \\ & 410 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 546 \\ & \hline 54 \\ & 954 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,946 \\ & 1,968 \\ & 1960 \\ & 540 \\ & 708 \end{aligned}$ |
| Electrical and electronic workers.. Electronic equipme workers Electrical fitters, etc. | $\begin{gathered} 3,098 \\ \hline, 757 \\ 1,758 \\ 533 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 2,8672,297570 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,819 \\ 2,490 \\ 2,49 \\ 329 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | Painters and decorators <br> Painters <br> Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decor- <br> ators) <br> .. .. .. |  |  |
| Engineering and allied trades workers Platers Riveters and caulkers <br> Shipwrights .. boilershop and shipbuilding workers Welders 1 workers <br> Coppersmiths <br> Toolmakers <br> Mould makers Precision fitters <br> Maintenance fitters, erectors <br> Fitters (not precision), mechanics. <br> Murners $\quad$ Machine-tool setters, setter operators <br> Machine-tool operators Electro platers <br> Plumbers, pipe fitters <br> Miscellaneous engineering workers Instrument makers and repairers Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building Miscellaneous metal goods workers | 17,2921,1555313893895 | $\begin{gathered} 16,752 \\ \substack{24 \\ 573 \\ 53} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Drivers, etc., of stationary engines, cranes, etc. | 2,082 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{611}^{46}$ | Transport and communication worke Motor drivers (except P.S.V.) | $\begin{aligned} & 1,4,48 \\ & 12,268 \end{aligned}$ | ( |
|  |  |  | (e.t.v. drivers, conductors.: |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,981 \\ & 5,94 \\ & 123 \\ & 1298 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6178 \\ & 398 \\ & 3103 \\ & 117 \end{aligned}$ | Harbours and docks workers Other transport workersCommunications workers | 2,962 <br> $\begin{array}{c}172 \\ \text { 222 } \\ 370\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {1,915 }}^{1988}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,471 \\ & 1,1022 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | (1) $\begin{aligned} & 821 \\ & 203 \\ & 2018\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Warehouse workers.. |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,908 \\ & \text { 1889 } \\ & 1,465 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,028 \\ & 3,644 \\ & 3,641 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 21,161 \\ 1,963 \\ 1,658 \\ 1170 \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { 3,352 } \\ 2.514 \\ 748 \\ 98\end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{1,198 \\ 1,95 \\ \hline 195}}{1}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}825 \\ 1,038 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Other clerical workers Shop assistants | $\begin{aligned} & 1,580 \\ & 1,0040 \\ & 4,040 \end{aligned}$ | 750 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 345 \\ & \hline 150 \\ & 195 \\ & 416 \end{aligned}$ | 496286280272272 | Service, sport and recreation workers Police, etc | 9,079 | 6,068 <br> 930 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 975 <br> 959 <br> 489 <br> 638 <br> 38 | - |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.557 \\ & 1.51247 \\ & 1.234 \\ & 324 \\ & 110 \\ & 177 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.627 \\ 2.927 \\ 2.95 \\ 285 \\ 152 \\ 152 \end{array}$ |  |  | 79 |
|  |  |  |  | 262 101 100 | 182 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather workers | $\begin{aligned} & 1096 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned} 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1964 \\ & 126 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | Porters, messengers . . Others | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a, }, 1.140 \\ & 1,067 \\ & 1,277 \\ & 434 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 178 \\ & \hline 78 \\ & \hline 19 \\ & 35 \\ & 3771 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Administrative, professional, technical workerst Laboratory assistants. <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,965 \\ & 955 \\ & 950 \\ & 13,740 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11,679 \\ \substack{288 \\ 754} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Textile workersTextile spinnersTextile weaversOther textile workers | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1115 \\ & \hline 185 \\ & 175 \\ & \hline 772 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 411 \\ & 125 \\ & 125 \\ & 214 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0,497 |
| Clothing, etc., workers | $\begin{aligned} & 1,236 \\ & 191 \\ & 196 \\ & 156 \\ & 310 \\ & 694 \\ & 623 \\ & \hline 53 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ |  | Labourers <br> General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands <br> Factory hands Other labourers |  |  |
| Wholesale heavy clothing workers Other clothing workers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco workers <br> Workers in food manufacture Workers in drink manufacture <br> Workers in tobacco manufacture |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | 262,557 | 89,385 |

[^9]Minstry of Labour Gazette August 1962


* See footnote * on page 319. Unflled vacancies in nursing, midwifery, medical auxiliary and allied occupations are now included in this series.


# Spiokzand Span 

 OFFICES give a good start to the dayStart each day in a bright and cheerful office that's had the 'spick and span' treatment of Office Cleaning Services.

Many of the ministries and countless commercial organisations find that it pays to nload the complete burden of office cleaning on to the responsible
shoulders of Office Cleaning Services Limited.


Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in June
The statisics siven bolow in respect or emplogment et., in the






Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery

| Divisiont |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| England and Wales | 491,900 | - 2,800 | - 12,500 |
| Scotland .. | 65,100 | - 1,000 | - 5,300 |
| Great Britain | 557,000 | $-3.800$ | -17,800 |

It it provisionaly estimated that during the fire week of J June

 dercase of $2,1,30$.
 Soparat figures are compited in reppect ot (a) voluturaty absence
 of posibibe appearasiness

| - | ${ }_{\text {June }} 1928$ | May 1982 | Juen 1961 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8:196 | ${ }_{8}^{1 / 75}$ | 8:90 |
|  | $8: 15$ | 8.9 | \%:9\% |

 the in the previous month and 4.17 tons in Jume 1996 .
The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of a The output per man-shift calculated to the basis of all workers
TNational Coal Board mines was 1.53 tons in June 1962: for at National Coal Board mines was 1.53 tons in June 1962 , for
May 1962 and June 1961 the figures were 1.57 tons and 1.45 tons May 1962 an.
respectively.

* "No change" is indicated by thre dots.
†The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

Ministry of Labour Gazette Ausust 1962
Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 \& 1958
The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons
(Employment) Acts, , 944 and 1958 , at 16 th April 1962 (the last (Empoyment Acts, 1 oun was taken), was 656,402 , compared with
date on whic a count
661,677 at 16 th Octo Otoer 1961 . The number of disabled persons on the Register who were
unemployed at 16 th July 1926 was 50,038, of whom 43,528 were
males and 6510 were females. An analysis of these figures is given males and 6,510 were
in the Table below.

| - | Males | Females | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Suitale for ordinary employment | 39,178 | 5,944 | 45,122 |
| Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*... .. .. | 4,350 | 566 | 4,916 |
| Total | 43,528 | 6,510 | 50,038 |

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary
employmment doring the four weeks ended 11 th July 1962 was 5,453
including 4,451 men including 4,451 men, 865 women and 137 young persons. In
addition there were 97 placings of registered disabled persons in
sheltered employment.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders
The Factories Act, 1961, and related legislation place restrictions
on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, Section
117 of the Factories Act, 1961, enables the Minister, subject to 117 of the Factories Act, 1961, enables the Minister, subject to
certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restricios in
the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making
special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular
factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young gersons, sa specififed in the occupiers' applicitions, , oveved
by Special Exemption Orders current on 31 st July 1962 according to the type of employment permitted. $\dagger$

 registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pagese 315 to 3 3iss. on the
t The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted
by these Order
 " "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by


## SECURITY AND CHANGE

Demands for the goods we produce, and services we provide, change periodically at home and abroad. Without advance planning, redundancy could result. The efforts certain managements are making, in collaboration with their employees, for its prevention or to alleviate it, if unavoidable, are reported in this booklet which is designed to be of assistance to (industry
as a whole.
2s. (post 4 d .)

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury


Employment Overseas
AUSTRALIA
The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate
that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary
carners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about $3,068,900$ in April 1962, compared
dith $3,080,400$ (revised figure) in the previous month and $3,053,700$ in April 1 961 . The number of persons receiving unemployment
benefit in June was stimated at 46,324 , compared with 47,256 in
May and 54,254 in June 1961.
$\qquad$
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number
in employment at 19th May 1962 was $6,254,000$, compared with in employment at 19 th May 1962 was $6,254,000$, compared with
$6,007,000$ at 21 It Apria and $6,085,000$ at 2 thth May 1961 . Persons
wholly wholily unemployed at 19 th May are estimated at 333,000 ors 5.1
per cent. of the labour force, compared with 485,000 or 7.5 per per cent. of the labour force, compared with 485,000 or 7.5 per
cent., at 21 st April, and 439,000 or 7.0 per cent., at 20 th May
1961 . cent., at 21 st April, and 439,000 , or 7.0 per cent., at 20th May
1961.


FOUTH AFRICA
Figures compiled by the Department number employed in the the Deparining industry, excluding quarries, was
613,433 in 613,43 in February compared witd mostry, excluding quarries, was
and 613,618 in in February 1961 . The num number of pevious month
occupation occupations) registerruary at Government number of persons (all
unemployed 33,682 at the esd of the previous month and 27,917 at the end of
February 1961 .

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in
employment as wage or salary earners (including Alaska and
 was approximately $55,097,000$ in May, compared with $544,813,000$
(revised figure) in April and $53,708,000$ in May 1961. The number


 or 5.6 per cent. at the middie of the previous.
or 6.7 per cent. at the middle of May 1961 .

BELGIUM
The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unem-
ployed during May was 41,241 , compared with 46,650 in the ployed during May was 41,241 , compared with 46,650 in the
previous month and 83,079 in May 1961. Partial unemploymen accounted in addition for a a daily average loss of 20,802 working
days.

DENMARK
Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that
at the end of April the number of members of societies who were unemployed was about 17,300 or $2 \cdot 3$ in per cent.
of the tonal of the total number insured, compared with, $4 \cdot 6$ per cent. at
end of March and $3 \cdot 2$ per cent. at the end of April 1961 . FRANCE Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered
as applicants for employment at the beginning of July was 82.533 of whom 19,69 were wholly unemployed persons in receith of
assistance. The worresponding figures were 89.970 and 21,791 the beginning of the previous month and 93,458 and 25,693 at the
beginning of July 1961 . GERMANY
In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number
unemployed at the end of June was 87,645 , compared with 97,947 unemployed at the end of June was 87,645, , ompared with 97,947
at the end of the previous month anl 9 , 203 at the end of June
1961 19661. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures
at the same dates were $9,821,11,456$, and 15,923 .

IRISH REPUBLIC
The number of unemployed persons on the live register of
Employment Exchanges at 28 th July was 35,746 , compared with Employment Exchanges at 28th July was 35,746 ,
39,440 at 23 rd June and 35,057 at 29 th July 1961.

ITALY
The number registered for employment at the end of February
was $1,531,489$, of whom $1,020,742$ were wholly unemployed with a was $1,531,489$, of whom $1,020,742$ were wholly unemployed with a
previous history of employment and the remainder were young previous history of emppoyment and one remainder were young
persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons
seeking other employment At the end of the previous month the
number number registered for employment was $1,569,168$, including
$1,951,26$ wholy unemployed, and at the end of February 1961 it NETHERLANDS
The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of June was 22,74 , this figure included 1,818 persons employed on relief
work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of May the respective figures were 42,077 and 2,265 , and at the
end of June 1961 they were 24,199 (revised figure) and 2,644 . SPAIN
The number of persons registered as unemployed was 113,161 at he end of April, compared with 129,467 at the end of the previous
month and 130.660 at the end of April 1961 .
SWITZERLAND
The number of registered applicants for employment at the end
of June who were wholly unemployed was 170 or 0.1 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according
to the census of 1950 , compared with 238 or 0.1 per thousand to the census of prev, compared winh
at the end of the previous month and 212 or 0.1 per thousand at
the end 1961 .

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
at the addresses shown on page 341 or through any bookseller.
This publication is also on sale at local Employment Exchanges.
required by customers in Scotland may be obtained quickly from H.M. StATIONERY OFFICE, 13 A CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH, 2

## WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

## Weekly Rates of Wages, Normal Weekly Hours and Hourly Rates of Wages

INDICES FOR 31st July 1962 (31st JANUARY $1956=100$ ) At 31 st July 1962 the indices of changes in weekly rates of
wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourty rates of wages
workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:-

|  | All Industries and Services |  |  | Manufacturing Industries only |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Normal } \\ \text { Weekly } \\ \text { Hours }\end{array}$ | Hourly Rates | Weekly | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Normal } \\ \text { Weekly } \\ \text { Hours } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hourly } \\ & \text { Rates } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1962 June | 129.2 | 95.1 | 135.8 | 127.4 | 95.1 | 133.9 |
| 1962 July | $130 \cdot 2$ | $95 \cdot 1$ | 136.8 | 129.2 | 95.1 | 135.8 |

The ineekl Rates of Wages
ment index of weekly rates of wages measures the average move of wages in the principal industries and services in wexe Unate
Kingdom Kingdom compared with the level at 31 st January 1956 taken as
100. The representative industries and serrices for which change
in rates of in rates of wages are taken into account and the method of calcula ton were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZZTT
for February 1957 . The index is base on the recognised rates o
wages fixed by voiuntary collective wages fixed by voiuntary index collective based on the receognentsed between orgas
tions of emplovers and workpeople arbitration awards or
 tries are combined in accorcananae with the the relative ine imoontance ince o
the industrise, as measurd by their total wages bills in 1955
details of the weights for the ind stri ret
 reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations
working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and othe
payments-b-results workers due to variations in output or the
introduction of new machinery, etc.


The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same representative industries and services, the averagese movement from month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work
compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100 . compared with the level at 31 Ist January 1956 taken as 100 . The
weerli hours for the separate industries are combined in accordance
with their relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed
at the base date. The method of calculation was described in nore detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZETTE fo
September 1957 and details of the weights for the industry groups
 959. The index does not reflect changes in actual hours worked which are affected by changes in the
time and absences for other reasons.

| IV-All Industries and Services |  |  |  |  | $V$-Manufacturing Industries only |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All Workers | Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All Workers |
| $\xrightarrow[\substack{1956 \\ 1.958 \\ 1,959 \\ 1960 \\ 1961}]{\substack{\text { Monthly } \\ \text { averages }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 99.9 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 99.67 .6 \\ & 96.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 99.9 \\ & 99.6 \\ & 99.5 \\ & 985: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 99: 9 \\ & 99: 8 \\ & 99: 8 \\ & 95: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{l}1956 \\ 1.558 \\ 1.590 \\ 1960 \\ 1961\end{array}\right\}^{1} \mathbf{M o n t h l y}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 99.9 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 99.1 \\ & 959.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 99.9 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 995: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 109.9 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 997.5 \\ & 95.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100.0 \\ 99.8 \\ 99.6 \\ 995: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 0 \\ & 996: 0 \\ & 995: 9 \\ & 95: 4 \\ & 95: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95: 6 \\ & \text { gs: } \\ & \text { os. } \\ & \text { as. } \\ & 95: 4 \\ & 95: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $95: 9$ $95: 8$ $95: 8$ $95: 4$ $95: 4$ $95 \cdot 4$ 9.4 |  |  | $95: 2$ $95: 1$ $95: 1$ $95: 0$ 950 $95 \cdot 0$ $95: 0$ |  | $95 \cdot 5$ 95.4 $95: 3$ $95: 3$ $95:$ $95:$ 95 5 |
| 1962 JanuaryFebruary <br> March <br> April <br> May <br> June <br> July |  |  | $95 \cdot 2$ $95 \cdot 2$ $95 \cdot 2$ 95.1 95.1 95.1 $95 \cdot 1$ | $95 \cdot 2$ $95: 2$ $95: 2$ $95: 1$ $95: 1$ $95: 1$ 95.1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 955 \cdot 3 \\ & 955 \cdot 3 \\ & 955.3 \\ & 955 \cdot 3 \\ & 95 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $95: 0$ $95: 9$ $94: 9$ $94: 9$ $94: 9$ 94.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 1 \\ & 95: 1 \\ & 95.1 \\ & 95.1 \\ & 95.1 \\ & 955: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages
when nuex or wefty rates or wages does not show any movernent

for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures pourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this Gazertie for
pril 1958 )

Hourly Rates of
Hourly Rates of Wages

| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All Workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\substack{1956 \\ 1958 \\ 1958 \\ 1960 \\ 1961}}{\substack{\text { Monthly } \\ \text { averages }}}\{$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 8 \\ & 110.1 \\ & 114: 2 \\ & 112: 3 \\ & 122: 3 \\ & 129: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1055 11.4 $1115: 0$ $115: 2$ $135: 6$ 135 | $\begin{aligned} & 104.7 \\ & 10.1 \\ & 111: 3 \\ & 111: 4 \\ & 122.5 \\ & 130 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $129: 8$ $129: 8$ 130 130 $13: 8$ $13: 8$ $132: 0$ $19: 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131:-6 \\ & 132 \\ & 132:-6 \\ & 132: 6 \\ & 132: 6 \\ & 132: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136.4 \\ & 136.6 \\ & 137.1 \\ & 1388.2 \\ & 138.2 \\ & 138.5 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1962 JanuaryFebruary <br> March <br> April <br> May <br> June <br> July |  |  | $138: 9$ $138: 5$ $130: 3$ $140: 4$ $141: 4$ $142: 1$ $143: 0$ |  |

General
The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 31 st
January $1956=100$, and relate to the end of the month January $1956=100$, and relate to the end of the month. Figures
for months prior to June 1961 were given in previous issues of this
GAZETEE Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes arranged with
retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current retrospective e effect or reported too late for
figures. Revised figures are given in italics.
The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must
not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significt not be taken to mean that the figures sare thought to be significant
to more than the nearest whole number. The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous
series ( 30 th June $1947=100$ ) to give a measure on a broad basi series
of the movement since June 1947. The appropriate figure should be
multiplied by of the movement since June 1947. The appropriate figure should be
multiplied by one of the linking factors given in the paragraph
headed "General" headed "Gene.
January
1960.
If comparisons are made between one group and another in Table III it should be remembered that one group and andices for a particicular
group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates
of wages in the months immediately prior to the base date (31s

| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All Workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}1956 \\ \substack{1955 \\ 1955 \\ 19661 \\ 1961}\end{array}\right\}$Monthly <br> averages$\{$ | $104 \cdot 9$ $110: 1$ $113: 9$ $112: 8$ $122: 6$ $129: 5$ | $103 \cdot 9$ $103: 6$ 115 $115: 7$ $12: 7$ $130: 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.9 \\ & 110.7 \\ & 114.7 \\ & 115.7 \\ & 135: 9 \\ & 135 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $104 \cdot 7$ 10.7 $113: 9$ $16=9$ 130.8 130.1 |
|  | $129: 5$ $129: 7$ 1230 130.4 1304 $130: 8$ $13:$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \cdot 5 \\ & 130 \\ & 130 \\ & 130 \\ & 131 \\ & 131 \\ & 131 \\ & 131: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \cdot 4 \\ & 135 \\ & 135 \cdot 9 \\ & 1366.6 \\ & 1366 \\ & 137 \cdot 8 \\ & 137.2 \end{aligned}$ | 130.0 130 130.2 130.7 131.0 131.0 $131 \cdot 3$ 13. |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 137.6 \\ & 137 \\ & 139.6 \\ & 130.7 \\ & 140.2 \\ & 142 \cdot 6 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | 131.6 <br> 1317 <br> 1327 <br> 133 <br> 133 <br> 135 <br> $135: 8$ <br> 135 |

January 1956) and that having regard to considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regula-
tion orders there is no common pattern for the calculations of the
indices for individual industries.

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages
Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earrings (as
distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to April 1962 are given in an article on pages 225 to 033 of workers) between April 1956 increase in actual weekly earringss (all services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 32 na per cent., as
 whilst the average increase in actual hourtly earanings wase 37 per crent.
as compared with an average increase of $28 \pm$ per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manurage incturing industries of only the correspon- in hourly
ding increases were


TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK
1st April 1962
Minimum or standard. time rates of yares and geneara conditions of employment of wageearness in ithe great mujoitu of

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## Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

 Changes coming into operation during JulyEstimates of the effect of changes in




 Tructional enginering.






 Workers engaged in the general printing and associated industries



 office materials manuracture, and pian oforte manduracture.


 joint standingon oodies established by yoluutary aoourceise or orther
remainder from statutory wages regulation ordcers.

Changes coming into operation in the period January-July 1962 The Table opposite shows, by industry group, for this period,
the enumbers of workers affectede (a) by increases in full-time weekly
 (bbes by reduction sin normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate
amount of such reductions

|  | Weokr Rates |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry Group |  |  |  |  |
| Ariciluref Forstry, Fishi |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | (in | 19,000 | $\overline{\text { 19, } 100}$ |
|  |  | ,400 |  |  |
| Stiooudiding and "Marine |  |  |  |  |
|  | 275,000 | 756,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Hers Leather Goods |  |  | ${ }_{9} 9,000$ | 122,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -179,500 |  |  |  |
| Maturaturining nidusties |  |  | cispo |  |
|  |  | cisilion |  |  |
| tive Tratiss | 203,000 | ${ }_{73,40}$ | 114,000 | ${ }^{242}$ |
| dersiona serives. |  |  | 218,000 | 34, 7 , 0 |
| Total | $10,205,000$ | 3,46,300 | 1,04,500 | 1,78,40 |

The above figures include about one million workers who had both

 and approximately $4,100,000$ workers had an angregate redugtios,
of about $8,250,00$ hours in their normal weekly hours of work. Settlements in July
New arreements

 setilements, when fully implemented will adod approx.imesese
E850,000 to the full-ime weekly rates of wages of about $3,350,000$ workers.t.
Brief particulars of f future changes are given on page 331 .

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY


| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (ses istrict } \\ \text { sesisionte at } \\ \text { besining of } \\ \text { Tables } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chinh } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { foffock } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workers | Particilars of Chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Limestone ${ }_{\text {Quarring }}$ | Cumberla | 23 July | Male workers | Cost-of-living net addition to wages increaseds by 0.143 d . an hour (1s. 5.857 d . to 1 s. 6 d. ) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.072 d . (8.928d. to 9 d .) for boys under 18 . |
| Iron-Ore Mining | nd | 23 July | Male workers | Cost-ofliving net addition to wages increaseds by $1 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{a}$ shift (10s. 4d to <br>  108. |
| Biscuit Manufact | $\underset{(23)}{\text { Great }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { part day } \\ \text { affay } \\ 29 \text { July } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Increases in minimum rates of 7 s . a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5 s . for workers; grade rates revised, resulting in further increases ranging from nil to 5 s ., according to occupation, for graded male workers, and of 1 s . or 2 s . for graded female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 and over-grade I occupations 206s. a week, grade II 200s., grade III 193s., grade IV 187s., ungraded workers 77s. at 15 rising to 181s. at 21 and over; female workers, 21 and over-grade I 141 s ., grade II 137 s ., ungraded workers 74 s . a |
| Patent Fuel and Briquette Manufacture | Great Brita |  | emploved by the | Increases in divisional standard rates of 15. 6 d. a shift for adult daywagemen in <br> the national occupational groups and for workers aged 18 to 20 , and of 9d. <br> for younger workers. Consolidated piece rates increased by an amo which will yield on an average an additional 1s. 6d. a shift of 8 hours. |
| Printing Ink Manufacture | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{(11)}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { piay day } \\ \text { in July } \end{gathered}$ | All | Cost-of-living bonus increaseds by 5 . a week ( 24 s. to 29 s.) for male workers 18 and over, by 3s. 9d. (18s. to 2 2s. 9 d.) for femal by 2s. 6 d . (12s. to 14s. 6 d ) for younger workers. |
| $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Iron and Steel } \\ \text { Manufacture }}]{\text { In }}$ | Midlands and parts of South Yorks. of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (45) | 2 July | Workers other than maintenance workers, employed and iron and steel rolling mills and forges |  <br>  s. 1.75d.) for those under 18 . |
|  | $\underset{(45)}{\text { West of Scotland** }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay } \\ \text { begirind } \\ \text { Beining } \\ 30 \text { July } \end{gathered}$ | Workers employed at iron pudading fo sheet mills |  |
| -The statistics relate to wage-earners only and exclude clerical workers. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into ount the effect of shor-time or of overtime. <br> $\dagger$ Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column. <br> $\ddagger$ Increases for $2,800.000$ workers amounting to $£ 730,000$ are already in the Table. <br> \$ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. <br> \|| These increases were agreed in June with retrospective effect to the date shown. <br> If Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board. <br> ** Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board. |  |  |  |  |


| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see District } \\ \text { beston in at at } \\ \text { Tabile) of } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { Chang } \\ \text { effecer } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workers | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Iron and Steel } \\ \text { Manafature } \\ \text { (contintived } \end{gathered}$ | Sheffield | 9 July | Male workers employed in steel melting and manipulating Shift System |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Light Castings }}$ Manufature | $\mathrm{Gracat}_{(40)}^{\text {Briain }}$ | 9 July | All workers |  |
| Brass Rand Coppor Rolling and Casting | Birmingham, Wol- verhampoton and Staffird $(47)$ | 9 July | ale |  |
| Engineering and Allied | $\underbrace{\text { United }}_{(48-51)}$ Kindom | 99 July | Male manual workers employed by federated firms, except are regulated by movements in other industries (e.g., building and electrical contracting) |  |
|  | United Kingdom | 9 July | Female manual workers em ployed by federated firms, except those whose rates of wages are regulated by Orders made under the Wages Counmade under the Wages Coun- cils Acts or by movements in other industries, or who are to the rate paid to male workers workers |  <br>  ${ }^{\min }{ }_{\text {minumum time }} 21$ and over |
| Enginering |  |  | Male workers | Increases for timeworkers of 11d. an haur for adult male craftrmen, of 1. 1 d . <br>  by-ressults workers for actual clock hours worked, with appropriate overtime gains and to taskworkers for the standard normal working hours of the <br>  Plain timework rates after change for 225 s. $9 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{a}$ week, labourers 1844 . 7 7 d. |
|  | ${ }_{\text {England and ( }{ }_{\text {(51) }} \text { Wales }}$ | 9 July | Male workers | Increases of 6 s . a week for men 21 and over, and of 1 s . 4 d . to st . 9 d ., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change: to age, for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates arter cotange. men, skilled 201s. 2d. a week, unskilled 173 s . 5d., apprenticecs, youths and boys 55 s. 1d. at 15 rising to 153 s . 9 d . at 20 . |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Governent } \\ \text { Estadurtian } \\ \text { Establishments } \end{gathered}$ | at B | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Beginning } \\ \text { on peak } \\ \text { containg } \end{array}\right\}$ | Workers paid on an engineering basis other than skilied workers in the South Wales area) | Increases for rimeworkers 21 and over of 6 . a week for skilled men, of 5 s; 6 d . for and of proportional amounts for anpprentices, oyuther, boys and younger female workers, with the proviso that no adult male timeworker will receive <br>  (including incentive and associated bonus workers) increases at the ffat rate are to be added to the existing industrial bonus. <br>  |
|  | Great B | July | le workers | Increases of 6 s . a week for skilled workers, of 5 s . 6 d . for intermediate grades, and of 5 s . for unskilled workers. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shipbuilding } \\ & \text { Reparing } \\ & \text { Reparing } \end{aligned}$ | United Kingdom. | 9 July | Workers employed in federated shipbuilding and ship reemployees and those whose rates of wages fluctuate by rates of wages fluctuate by movements in other indus- tries |  |

[^10]Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

| Industry |  |  | Clases of Workers | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { United Kingdom } \\(242-243)}}{\text { U }}$ |  | Male craft grades and non-craft grades paid at dockyard rates grades paid at dockyard rates | Increases in minimum time rates of 6 ; a week for adult craftsmen, minor trades and titular grades, of Ss. dd. for semi-skilled grades, of 5s. for unskiled grades, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and beys; for payment by-respults workers increases of corresponding amounts are to beaded to the existing bonus.. Mininmum weekly time rates after change: men 20 and over-craftsmen, London 206s. 8d., Provinces 204s. 2 l ., semi-skilled workers over- crattsmen, London 206s. 8d., Provinces 204s. 2 d. , semi- 184s. 6 d. , 179s. 6 d. , ordinary labourers 177s. 10 d. , 172 s . 10 d . |
|  |  |  | Women employed on women's eering basis |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Manutacain }}^{\text {Bore }}$ | ${ }^{\text {England and Wales }}$ | Third pay dayin July 9 July | All workers | Increases* of 2 s . a week for adult workers, and of 1 s . for apprentices, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men-higher skilled 206s. 10d. a week, lesser skilled 194s., labourers 184 s . 3d.; women 18 and over 151s. 3 d . |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Railway } \\ \text { Wagon Repairing } \\ \text { (private firms) } \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{Great}_{\substack{\text { Britain } \\ \text { (59) }}}^{\text {a }}$ |  | All workers | Increases in the national bonus rates for men 21 and over of 6 s . a week for skilled workers, of ss. . d. for intermediate grades, of Ss. for unskilled workers and for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum consolidated time rates after change for adult male <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  183s.,. punch and shearer operators, Grade 1, 192s., Grade 2,1844 .., punch <br>  In the London area rates are 5 s . higher in each case. |
| ${ }_{\text {Ligher Trades }}^{\text {(Metal) }}$ | Sheffield | 9 July | Manual workers employed in the manufacture of agriculknives, saws, scythes, sickles and hooks, sheep shears, and files | Increases for male datal and pieceworkers 21 and over of 6 s . a week for skilled workers, of 5 s . 6 d . for intermediate grades, of 5 s . for unskilled and for female workers 18 and over, of 1 s .6 d . to 4 s . for youths and boys, and of 2 s . 3d., 2 s .9 d . or 3 s .6 d . for girls. |
|  |  |  | Manual workers employed in the manufacture of engineers' (small) tools (small) tools | Increases for male datal and pieceworkers 21 and over of 6 s . a week for skilled workers, of 5 s . 6 d . for intermediate grades, of 5 s . for unskilled workers and for female workers 18 and over, of 1 s .4 d . to 3 s .9 d . for youths and boys, and of 2 s .3 d ., 2 s .7 d . or 3 s .4 d . for girls. |
| Spring Mattress and Bedstead and Bedstead | Great Britain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First full } \\ & \text { pay weil } \\ & \text { in July } \end{aligned}$ | All workers | Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1 d . an hour $\left(2 \mathrm{~s} .0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}\right.$. to 2 s . $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.) for male w women and juveniles. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Laminated } \\ \text { Sanufing } \\ \text { Maure } \end{gathered}$ | Sheffield (6) | 9 July | Male workers |  over. Consoidated minimum time rates atter change: springsmiths $5 \mathrm{~s} .2 \cdot 62 \mathrm{Cl}$ an hour, spring fitters $5 \mathrm{~s} .4 \cdot 8 \mathrm{~d}$., strikers 4 s . $6 \cdot 42 \mathrm{~d}$., vicemen 4s. 10.3 dd . |
| Heavy Coil Spring Manufacture | ${ }_{\text {Sheffield }}^{(67)}$ ) | 9 July | Male and female workers | Increases in minimum time rates for male workers 21 and over of 6 s . a week for skilled workers, of 5 s . 6 d . for intermediate workers, and of 5 s . for unskilled skilled workers, of 5 s . 6 d . for intermediate workers, and of 5 s. for unskilled workers; of 5 s . for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls; for payment-by-results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Cxisting piecework supplements increased ey correspen 21 and over-- Consolidated minimum time rates after change include. men Group I I70s. 4d. a week, II 179s. 9d., III 181s. 2d., IV 184s., V 185s. 10d., Group I 170s. 4d. a we VI 194s. 6d., VII 204s. |
| $\underset{\text { Manding }}{\substack{\text { Sparcure }}}$ |  | 9 July | Male workers | Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 6 s. a week for skilled workers, of S. . .d. for intermediate rrades, of S. for unsiled workers, and of propor- tional amounts for workers existing piecework supplements incrased by corresponding amounts: <br>  <br>  |
| Chain and Anchor Manufacture | Cradley Heath and district, Chester, St. Helens and Pontypridd | First full in July | Chain makers and strikers, anchorsmiths, chain joiners | Cost-of-living increase* of 5 per cent. ( 15 to 20 per cent.) on the amended price lists dated 1st May 1961. |
| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { and } \\ \text { and Founding }}}_{\text {Brass Working }}$ | Great Britain (other than Yorkshire) than Yorksh $(70-71)$ | 9 July | All workers | Increases for male timeworkers 21 and over of $6 s$ a week for skilled workers, <br>  and of propositional amounts for girls. For pipeceworkers, exisiting pieceevork supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum <br>  <br>  |
|  | Yorsssire (7) | 9 July | All workers |  |
| Surrical Dressings | $\mathrm{Grat}_{\substack{\text { Gritiain } \\(80)}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { pay } \begin{array}{c} \text { dor } \\ \text { afore } \\ 1 \text { fouly } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Increases of 7s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5 s . for female workers rates after change include: male workers 72 s . 3 d . a week at 15 rising to rates after change include: male workers 72 s . 3 d . a week at 15 rising t 177 s .6 d . at 21 and over, female workers 69 s . 3 d . at 15 rising to 127 s . at 1 and over. |

- Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retailifprices.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962
Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see aistrict } \\ \text { sesionte at } \\ \text { besing of } \\ \text { Table) of } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chirb } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { foffecer } \\ \text { efor } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workers | Particulars of Chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wool Textile | Yorkstire ${ }_{\text {(83) }}$ | 9 July | Mechanics | Increase of 14d. an hour (5s. 10d. to 5s. 117d. an hour or 254s. 1d. a week). |
| $\pm \begin{gathered}\text { Jute Carpet } \\ \text { Manufacture }\end{gathered}$ | Dundee | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firstay } \\ \text { pay doy } \\ \text { iJuly } \end{gathered}$ | All workers |  <br>  <br>  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Rope, Twine } \\ \text { and Net } \\ \text { Making } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Britin }}^{(88)}$ (288) | 16 July | All workers |  |
| Lace Furnishings Manufacture | Nottingham, Ayr- |  | Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers | Increase* of 4 per cent. in the cost-of-living bonus ( 71 to 75 per cent. on basic rates). |
| ${ }_{\text {Manarpature }}^{\substack{\text { Cate }}}$ | $\underset{(93)}{\text { Great Briain }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { piay } \\ \text { induy } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5 per cent. ( 80 to 85 per cent.) on the first <br> E6 15 s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, <br> and on the first $£ 4$. 10 . for female workers. Bonus $£ 615$. and $£ 410$. increased from 70 to 75 per cent. |
| Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing | Lancashire, York- shire, and and |  | All workers |  <br>  |
|  | Scotland ${ }_{\text {(98) }}$ | do. | All workers | Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 2 s . 10 d . a week ( 58 s . 11 d. to 61 s . 9 d .) for adult male workers, of 2s. (42s. 4d. to of proportional amounts for jiveniles |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Silk Dyeing } \\ \text { Prinitis. ind } \\ \text { Finishing }}}{\substack{\text {. }}}$ | Maccleffield | do. | All workers | Increases* in cost-ofliving payments of 2 s. 10 da a week ( 58 s. 11 d . to 6 61s. 9 d .) Tor adult male workers, or 2 s. (f2s. 4 de tit 04 . and of proportional amounts for juvenies. |
| Calico Printing | United Kingdom. | do. | Block printers | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3 s . 4 d . a week (52s. 4d. to 55 s . 8 d .) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate |
|  | Lancashire, Cherbse- shire, and Socratland | do. | Skilled engravers and appren- tices tices | Cost-ofliving wage increased* by 3 s. 4d. a week (7os. 100. to 74 . $2 \mathrm{d}$. .) for <br>  minimum bonus, 2365 . 8d. to to 238s. 8d. a week, according to occupation. |
| $\substack{\text { Maxtilie. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and Packeking }}$ | Manchester $(95)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay day } \\ & \text { inder } \\ & \text { indend } \\ & \text { ondiny } \end{aligned}$ | All workers |  Wor prors 21 2na vert, or tional amounts for younser workers. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hat and Can } \\ & \text { Haling } \\ & \text { Milifinend } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Northern }}^{\text {(25) } \text { reland }}$ | 23 July | All workers workers iner in than female retail branch | New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours, as follows:general minimum time rates, male workers in specified occupations 3 s. 9 tid. an hour, other male workers 1 1s. 5 d. at under 16 rising to 3 s . 4 td. at 21 and <br>  <br>  during irst 6 months rising to 2 2s. 1 1dd. during third year; piecework oasers time rates, male workers in specified occupations 4 s . Otd., other male workers time rates, male workers in speciried occup (all ages) 3 s . 8d., female workers 2s. 8d. $\ddagger$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Female } \\ \text { branch }}}^{\text {workers in the retail }}$ | New general minimum time rates fixed, consequent upon the reduction of <br>  area B 2 s . 3 d ., workers under 21 or those 21 and over who have less than <br>  2s. otd. during third year.f |
| Pre-Cast Productucts Pren | ${ }_{\text {Scotand }}^{\text {(135) }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { pays week } \\ \text { following } \\ \text { 1 July } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Increases in minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. M change for labourers 20 and over 4 s . $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour. |
| ${ }_{\text {Procuction }}^{\text {Sata }}$ | $\mathrm{Grat}_{\substack{\text { Gritain } \\(127)}}$ | 2 July | Male workers | Increase of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour. Minimum hourly basic rates after change: labourers $4 \mathrm{~s} .6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., plant attendants $4 \mathrm{~s} .7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., tar mixer attendants 4 s . $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Veneer and Mllywood Manufacture | England and Wales | First pay day after 16 July | All workers | Increases in basic rates of 2 fd . an hour for male workers 20 and over, of 2 d . for female workers 19 and over, and or proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic rates after change include: London district-male workers <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{(140)}$ |  | All workers |  to 2. 1 1d.). For male workers 21 and over, and younger male workers and female workers. |
| Furniture Manufacture | $\underset{\text { (141) }}{\text { Northern reland }}$ | do. | All workers | Increases* in supplementary cost-df-living allowance of 1d. an hour (2s. Odd. to $2 \mathrm{2s} .1 \mathrm{dd)}$. for jo and apprentices. |
| Educational and Allifed Woodworking | Great Britain | do. | All workers | Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (2s. Odd. to 2 s. 1 Id.). for male workers 21 and over, younger male workers and female workers. |
| Upholstery and Bedding Filling Materials Trade | Great Britain | do. | All workers | Increasess in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 3d. an hour (1s. 10 dd . to $2 \mathrm{s}$. . 11d.).) for male workers 21 and over, younger male workers and female workers. |
|  |  |  | Night-shift workers | Increase of 3d. an hour (6d. to 9d.) in the night-shift allowance. |

[^11]Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-contimued

| ${ }^{\text {matauty }}$ |  |  | Claseso of Woress | Paraicaras 0 C Chane |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Biain |  | All wokers |  |
| Windur piad |  | do. | wokes |  |
|  |  |  |  | Incese |
|  | Ematamand | come | Woxso |  |
| Pers |  | 2 2Juy |  |  |
| Prinime | (1ays) |  |  |  |
|  |  | cismy |  | Cotel |
|  |  |  |  | Cole |
| Prinims |  |  |  |  |
|  | coma |  |  |  Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5 s . a week ( 24 s . to 29 s .) for adult mal |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Greal Brian | do. | Mate workes. |  |
| Lincien mid | Gratal Briain | 2 2.uly |  |  arsind |
|  | Grat Brain | 9,uy | All woters |  |
| Mrabicit |  |  |  |  |
| Dinume |  | $\substack { \text { Sim } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { midut } \\ \text { ind }{ \text { Sim } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { midut } \\ \text { ind } } } \end{subarray}$ |  | ata |
|  | Grata firitin | 9,uy |  |  |
|  |  | Ouly | Wotke cimpord on tam |  |
| Soply |  | ${ }^{14 \mathrm{AmP4}}$ |  |  |
|  | en remand | 30.40 | Mate wokest. ... .. |  |

[^12]
## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 17th JULY 1962
PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH
ALL ITEMS (17th January 1956 = 100) ... 120 At 17th July 1962, the official retail prices index was 120 (prices
at 17th January $1956=100$, compared with 121 at 19th June, and
 was due mainly to recuctions in the average prices of potatoes an
other fresh vegetables.
The index of retail prices measures the The index of retail prices measures the change from month to
month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services
purchased by the great maiority of households in the United purchased, by the great majoritivy of households in the United
Kingdom including practically all waee earners and most smal and
medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms on
money but in percentage form, the average level of roices at the
base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are base date being represented by 100 . Some goods and services are
relatively much more important than others and the percentage
changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date
are combined by the of " weights The index figures for
and
 computed from information provided by the Family Expenditur prices ruling in lanaury 1962. A liost of thesen weights is given on
page 88 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th JULY 1962 (Prices at 16th January $1962=100$ )
The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups,
the indices at 17 th July 1962 on the basis 16 th January $1962=100$.

| Group and |
| :--- |
| Sub-Group |

I. Food:

## Bread, flour, cereal Meat and bacon

Fish $\quad \ddot{\text { Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat }} \ddot{\ddot{0}}$
Milk, cheese and eggs . diriks, etc.
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.
Sugar, rreserve and confectionery
Vegerables, fresh, dried and canned

Total-Food..
II. Alcoholic drink
III. Tobacco
IV. Housing
v. Fuel and light:
Coal and coke

Coal and coke
Other fuel and light
Total-Fuel and lig
VI. Durable household goods: Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings
Radio, television and other houshold appliances
Pottery, glassware and hardware Pottery, glassware and hardware .-Durable household goods.
VII. Clothing and footwear:

Men's underclothing
Women's outer clothing
Women's underclothing
Children's clothing
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,
millinery and materials
Footwear
Total-Clothing and footwear
VIII. Transport and vehicles:
Motoring and cycling Motorin
Fares
Total- Transport and vehicles
IX. Miscellaneous goods

Books, newspapers and periodicals,
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.
Stataionery, travel and sood.
s.s. toys, Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,
photographic and optical goods, etc. Total-Miscellaneous goods


Oher services, including domestic help,
hairdessing, boot and shoe repairing,
laundering and dry cleaning Total-Services
All items

Food
A marked fall in the average price of potatoes and smaller falls in the average prices of tomatoses and other fresh vegetables were
partly offset by arise in the average price of eggs. The averas
level of food prices as a whole fell ber level of food prices as a whole fell by rather more than 1he perverage
and the groun index figure expressed to the nearest whole and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number,
was 105 , compared with 106 in the previous month. The index for those items of food the prices of which are subject
to seasonal fluctuations (viz. fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and o seasonal fluctuations (viz. fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and othe
fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutto
nd lamb) was and lamb) was 108.8, compared wed with 116.1 in the previous month
the index for all other items of food was 103.1 crom he index for all
02.9 in June.

## Durable household goods

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of
funniture, carpets and some domestic appliances, the index for the
durable household sods durable housenols and goome domestic appliances, the index by for roather tess than one pe
cent. The group index figure exressed to cent. The group index figure expressed to the nearest whol
number, was 101 , compared with 100 in the previous month. Other groups In the remaining eight groups there was little change in the
general level of prices.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO ALL ITEMS INDICES, JAN
JULY 1962 INDEX FIIGURE
FOR 17 TH
JUVY
1962
(16th January
1962 $=100$ ) sh (Prices at 17th January $1956=100$ )
The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections
show changes in the level of price compared with the level at
16th January 1962. these latter being taken as $=100$. ${ }^{\text {and }}$. 16 th January 1 in the thevel or prices compared with the teing taken as $=100$. Bel a
January 1962 , the index figures were calculated January 1962, the index figures were calculated on a differen
weighting basis and they hhowed the changes in the level of price weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of price
compare with alevel of 10 at 17 th January 1956 , the date when the
Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all it itens" index Index of Retail rices was started. The all items index number
in the two series can be linked together, however, in order
produce a continuous series of produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in th
level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the level of prices compared with
index, viz, 17th January 1956 .
Thus, at 17 th July 1962 , the " all items" figure in the current
series, with prices at 16 th January 1962 taken as 100 was 102.5 . series, with prices at 16 th January 1962 taken as 100, was $102 \cdot$
This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 16 th Januar 1962 in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figur dates up to and including January 1962, i.e., on the basis 17 tit
January 1956, taken as 100 . The calculation is as follows:-
All items index at 16th January 1962 (17th
All Jatemary index at 100 th Juily $19 \ddot{2}$ ( 16 tíh
 117.5
102.5 $117 \cdot 5 \times \frac{102 \cdot 5}{100}$ $=120 \cdot 4$ taken as 120
The following Table shows the index figure for " all items " fo
 at 17 th January 1956 as 100 . The figure
Tuesday nearest to the 15 th of the month.


REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES The revision of the Index of Retail Prices in January 1962 was in
conformity with the recommendations made by the Cost of $\begin{aligned} & \text { viving } \\ & \text { Advisory Committee in a report entitled " "Report on Revision of }\end{aligned}$ Advisory Committee in a report entitled "Report on Revision of
the IIdex of Retail Prices." An article summarising this report the Index of Retail Prices. An article summarising this report
appeared on pages 87 and 88 of the March 1962 issue of this
GAzETTE. Copies of the report (Cmnd. 1657 ) may be obtained GAZErTr. Copies of the report (Cmnd. 1657) may be obtained
from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6 d (1s.9d. including postage).

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes oversea countries is given on page 336 .

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JULY





 work at he esababishments. wheres it
 previous month
The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries
of stoppages of work in July due to industrial disputes:-
Duration of Stoppages
The following Table classifies stoppages ending in July according
to the length of time they lasted:-

| Duration ofStoppage | Number of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stoppages | Workers directly involved | Working Days lost by all Workers involved |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 25 \\ & 24 \\ & 21 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S.000 } \\ & \substack{8,000 \\ 2,3,000 \\ 3,0,000} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total .. | 130 | 21,800 | 73,000 |

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1962 AND 1961 The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of
all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United

| Industry Group | January to July 1962 |  |  | January to July 196 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Stoproges in |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Ster }}^{\substack{\text { Stoppages in } \\ \text { Progess }}}$ |  |
|  |  | Workers involved | Working <br> Days lost |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Workers } \\ & \text { involved } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Working }}^{\text {Ways lost }}$ |
| Agriculture, ForCoal Mining | 732 | 100800 | 200,000 | 888 | ${ }_{176,400}$ | cotion |
| Alloter Mining |  |  |  |  | 1,300 | 2,000 |
| Food, Drink and <br> Tobaco <br> Tond |  |  |  |  | 4.500 | 000 |
| Chemicals, etc <br> Metal Mfre. |  |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} 31212,000 \\ \hline 212,20000 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 188 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,990 \\ \hline 15900 \\ \hline 97200 \end{gathered}$ | 20,000 |
|  | 58 | 2, 314,30000 | 406,000 | 118 |  |  |
| larine Eng der veicies | 58 | 314,300 | 406,000 | 58 | 55,500 | 347,000 |
| Aircaty Alces | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 25 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \\ \hline 240,100 \\ 464,100 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & \hline 28 \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ |  | 38,000 |
| Other Vehicles. $\mathbf{O}$ ther Met ai Mat |  |  |  |  |  | 14,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Goods } \\ & \text { Textiles. } \end{aligned}$ | 35 20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 207,600 } \\ & 7,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 222,000 \\ 12,000 \end{gathered}$ | 20 20 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,9000 \\ & 1,1,10 \end{aligned}$ | 30,000 <br> 3,000 |
| thint | , | 1,700 | 4,000 | 7 | 800 | 4,000 |
| kss, | 8 | 11,300 | 15,000 | 14 | 3,100 | 6,000 |
| ${ }^{\text {aber, }}$ eto. Fu | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and Printing |  | ,000 | ,000 |  | 000 | 000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kemaining Manu } \\ & \text { facturing Inds. } \\ & \text { Construction } \end{aligned}$ | 205 | 28,500 44,100 | 79,000 150,000 | 174 | 20,400 | 72,000 |
| s, ${ }^{\text {nied }}$ Watrer | 6 | 1,700 | 3,000 | 4 | 400 | 2,000 |
| $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Port and } \\ \text { WaterTr }}]{\text { a }}$ | 48 | 38,900 | 110,000 | 45 | 28,600 | 144,000 |
|  | 36 | 13,000 | 34,000 | 40 | 15,30 | 37,000 |
| Distributive Trades | 23 | 5,100 | 13,000 | 33 | 3,400 | 10,000 |
| diministrative, Protessionai; |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Misc. Servicess | ${ }_{21}^{8}$ | 7,800 15,600 | 13,000 <br> 32,000 | \% ${ }_{16}$ | 6,200 | 27,000 |
| Total | -,5508 | 3,900,100 | 4,702,00 | 1,6778 | 533,100 | 2,121,00 |

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY

| Industry, Occupations and |  |  | (tate when |  | Cause or Object | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly | Indirectly | Began | Ended |  |  |
| Workers employed in the manufacture of excavators-Lincol (one firm) | 3,000 | - | 26 July | 27 July | The issue of dismissal notice to a long-service worker, over 65 years of age | Workr resumed pending nego- |
|  | 1,075 | - | 24 July | 31 July | The employment of three security officers alleged to be non-unionists | Work resumed pending nego tiations. |
| Building workers employed on a factory site-Liverpool (various firms) | 59511 | - | 22 Junell | 14 Julyll | The dismissal of six workers for alleged industrial | Work resumed. |



$\ddagger$ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
fs Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group. but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken
\| Only 60 workers were originally involved; a further 535 men withdrew their labour on 4th July but these men resumed work over the period 10th-12th July.

ACCIDENT STATISTICS
Fatal Industrial Accidents







riation
Cminneme
minicemin
d Conversion
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging
Miscellaneous Metal Processes
Shipbuilding and Reparinge
Constructional Enginerining, Boiler Making Nocomotive and Railway Equaf.
Non-rail vehicles and Aicraft

Electrical Engineering
Woodworking Processes

| Miscellananoous Cheosmeses Manuracture, Paint, Oil Refining, Soap |
| :--- |
| Cor |

Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel
Wearing Apparel
Wearing Apparel
Paper and Printing
come

Other Factory Processes
Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act, 196 Works of Enaineerin
orks of Engineering Construction

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in Second Quarter of 1962











 and


 disables the injured person for more than three days from earning 80 (1) of the Factories Act, 1961.)


Industrial Diseases

 total, casss
 (2) An accident is notifiable in accordance with the above section
only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place
subject to sections $125-127$ of the Factories Act, 1961) as defined subject to sections $125-127$ of the Factories Act, (1961) as defined
in sections 175 and 176 . Accidents occurring in parts of factorie


 (4) In the Tables, the UNIT is the INJURED PERSON. (5) Accidents which are included in the Tables are those of which
otice was received during the period indicated Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Second Quarter, 1962, by Divisions of Inspectorate

| Division | $\underset{\substack{\text { Fatal } \\ \text { Accidents }}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {Accial }}^{\substack{\text { Totalsts }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northerm <br> East and West Ridings (Leeds) East and West Ridings (Sheffield) <br> North Midland Eastern and Southern <br> London (North) London (South) <br> South Western <br> Wales.. (Birmingham) <br> Midland (Wolverhampton) North Western (Liverpool) <br> North Western (Liverpool) North Western (Manchester) Scotland <br> Scotland | 14 <br> 15 <br> $\frac{1}{12}$ <br> 21 <br> 16 <br> $\frac{1}{3}$ <br> $\frac{4}{5}$ <br> $\frac{14}{14}$ <br> 32 |  |
| Totals | 170 | 46,453 |

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, Second Quarter, 1962, by Process


MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS
Shipbuilding in Second Quarter of 1962


| Reinstatement in Civil Employment |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944 the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employ- ment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) ment Act, 1950, Act, 1951, was 1958 (page 73). The foll <br> Reinstatement Table analyses the determinations given $b$ June 1962 and $(b)$ during the whole period from 1st August 1944 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |

Vocational Training


| Number of Persons | Ablee | Dis | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Admitted to training | 630 | 911 | 1,541 |
| In training at end of period at: <br>  <br> Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,051 \\ \hline \\ -88 \\ - \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 819 \\ & 452 \\ & 452 \\ & 457 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,870 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 850$ |
| Total in training | 1,142 | 1,750 | 2,892 |
| Training completed | 522 | 741 | 1,263 |
| Placed in employment | 473 | 681 | 1,154 |

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation
Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntrtry of Bliabour Welfare arganisations relate to the
our weeks ended 16th July 1962 .



## Retail Prices Overseas

In the Table below a summary is given of the latest information
relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries containe relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries contaianed
in official publications received since last month's issue of this
GAZEETTE was prepared.


ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.
Contents of this Section


Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration During July, three awards were issued by single Arbitrators
appointed under section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919 . Two awards related to individual undertakings, and the remaining
one concerned a group of firms.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During July the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one
award, No. 417 , which is summarised below:Award No. 417 ( (30th July).- Parties: Civil Service Union and
H.M. Treasury. Claim: For a revision of the annual leave H.M. Treasury. Claim: For a revision of the annual leave
entititemen of the non-industrial MMessenger to two week and
thrie dens three days rising to three weeks after 10 years' service. Award.
The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and The Tribunal found

Wages Councils Act, 1959
Notices of Proposals
During July notices of intention to submit wages regulation
proposals to the Minister of Labour were issued by the following Wages Councils:Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great
Britain).-Proposal F.(81), dated 3rd July, for fixing revised general minimum time reat
female workers. female workers.
Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal
F.H. 96 , dated 24 th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male
and female workers. Further information regarding either of the above proposals may
be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Ebury be obtained from the Secretary of the Council conce
Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1.

* See footnote * on page 341.


Wages Regulation Orders
During July the Minister of Labour made the following Wages
Regulation Order**:





 minimum ite rates and picecevork basis time rates sor male and







 This order which gives eftect to the proposals subinitud by thibe


## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland),

1945
During July notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposats to he Ministry or ces Cour and National Insurance were
ssued by the following Wages Councils:-
uat Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland). Proposal N.I.Bk.
(N.31), dated 6th July, for fixing revised statuory minimum
remuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of emuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of
he City of Bela statute miles therefrom and for reducing from 43 to 42 the number
of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable. Bours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.
Baking Wages Council (Northern IIreland). Proposal
N.302), dated 6 th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum (N.302), dated 6t h July, for fixing revised statutory minimum
femuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of
the City of Londondery and for reducing from 43 to the City of Londonderry and for reducing fromed 43 to the the numb of
of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable. of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.
Baking Wages Council (Norther Ireland. Proposal
(N.303), dated 6th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum
 han the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated
within a radius of 15 statute miles thereffor and the County of the
City of Londonderry, and for reducing from 43 to 42 the number City of Londonderry, and for reducing from 43 to 42 the number
of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable. Sugar Confectionerv and Food Preser ving Wages Council (Northern
Ireland). Proposal N.I.F (N.62), (ated 6th July for fixing revised
statutory reland). - Proposal N.1.F.
statutory minimum renuran forted male and female workersed in
he trade and for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable. Rope, Twine and Neet Wages Council (Northern Ireland).-Proposal
N.I. (N.7), , ated 20th July, for fxing revised statutory minimum
N.muneration for male and female workers in the trade. General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern
Ireland). - Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.60), dated 20th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female
workers in the trade Further information regarding the above proposals may be
obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Tyrone
House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast ? obtained from the Secretary of the, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast 2 .

Wages Regulation Orders
During July the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance
made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councilis concerned:-
The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wapes Regulation (
 No. 12., dated
prescribes revised statutory mind minerautive remunderation. for marele and
female workers other than female workers in the Retail Branch of
the trade and reducce from 43 to 42 the number of hours too be
Worred per weec before overtime is payable. Seep pagese 329 and 331




 minimum remue

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts
 sec crown (see section 43 of the National Insurance Acct, inted and
section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act
Act

 of maintaining consistency of decisions.
mper be made by an Inmusissionere Officer, the National Insurance Acts association of which
the claimant is a memer, or by the claimant himself the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himseciftion of which
Appeals to the Commisioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts
 to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act,
affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself.
Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.
Decision R(U)16/61 (11th October 1961)
Following any occupation-period to which earnings should be




Decision of the Commissioner
" My decision is that unemployment benefit was not payable to
the claimant from 24th November 1960 to 5 th June 1961, both dates
included. included. O . On 3rd October 1960 the claimant retired from the Office of "On 3rd October 1960 the claimant retired from the Office of
Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths after a life-time's service.
He desired further emplayment of a clerical kind and signed the He desired further employment of a clerical kind and signed the
unemployed revister from 8 th October 1960 . On 24th
1960 November
1 the Registrar General appointed him in writing to act as
 or a particular Census district. With the form of appointment he
eeceived a copy of the Census Order and Regulations. Census day
 documents to the Registrar General and had no further duties after
hat date. His remuneration was a lump sum made up of a basic allowance, with addititions for each e enumererator employed, for each enumerator district, for each complete 100 persons in his census
district, and for shop forms; his total fee was rather more than
$£ 158$ 15s. od. $£ 15815$ s. Od.
.I the claimant's employment as Census Officer is regarded as
lasting from 24 th November 1960 to 5 th June 1961 and if his re-
 nuneration is spreac over that period, it works out roughly at about
E6 week and much exceds 5 . 8 d. a day or $£ 2$ a wek.
" Regulation $6(1)(h)$ of the National Insurance (Unemployment "Regulation $6(1)(h)$ of the National Insurance (Unemployment
and Sickness Beneft)
megulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948 No. 1277$]$ in a
mumended regulation and in the form applicable to this case much amenced regulation and in the form applicable to this case
it is set out in the Schedule to the National Insurance (Unemploy-
ment and Sickness Renefit) Amendment

 treated as a day of unemployment if on that day an insured person
is following any occupation.. unless the earnings derived from that
 the earnings are earned in respect of a longer period than a day, the
earnings do ont on the daily average exceed that amount. .". "It is ind isputable that the claidmant's earnings were earned in
respect of a olonger periot than a day and that they exceeded on an
average 6s. 8d. a day respect of a longer period than a day and that they exceeded on an
average es. 8d. a day. During the period therefore to which those average 6s. 8d. a ady. During the period therefore to which those
earings are attruatable there were for him no days of unemploy-
ment and therefore no days for which unemployment benefit would



Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962
be payable. The question remains however whether the earnings re attributable to the whole period of his appointment or onning to
some part of that period during which he was actually engaged ii . He pointed out to the local tribunal that though he was
ppointed on 24 th November 1960 he did not receive detaile
 Structions until 9th January 1961 and was to begin recruiting
enumerators from that date; he submitted that he did nothing till
Oth January 1961 He has and stated the
 pacessary until 1 st March 1961 and then for some weeks it whas only
that his employment begingan. The on the loal tribunal decided howerer art--ime work in the evenings. The local tribunal decided however
that his employment began on the day of appointment, 24th
November 1960. "As regards termination of the employment, the despatch of
schedules to the Registrar General was phased over a period of
3 months from Census day months from Census day (24th April 1961) and the insuranc
officer decided that the claimant's employment lasted until 24t july 1961. The claimant however told the local tribunal that at his own request he was allowed to dispatch all his papers on Sth June
196 and that he had no further dutits after that date. The tribuna
accordingly decided that his employment ended on 5 th June 1961. accordingly decided that his employment ended on 5 th June Junc 1961 .
The insuranceo officer now concerned does not challenge the decisio
 "In my judgment the decision of the local tribunal is sound on al
points and I agree witt it The claimant's remuneration was a lump
sum, calculated in accordance with the amount of work entailed and paid to the claimant in respect of his whole duty as Census Odficcer
from the date of his appointment until his duties were finally dis harged. No doubt in the early stages those duties werere extremel ght, consisting in no more than reading the Census Order and
Regulations and laying glans in his mind, but it is quite clear. . think
hat he was following the occupation of Census Oflicer . hat he was following the occupation of Census officer from the
date on which he was appointed. I therefore hold that unemploy ment benefit was not payable to the claimant from 24th Novembe 1960 to Sth June 1961
"The claimant has
 good faith in obtaining and receiving, that sum is beyond any
queustion he has throughout acted under the guidance of the local
peplo employment exchange) and he is not required to repay that sum or
any part of it. any part of eit.
must be dismismissed." appeal from the, decision of the local tribunal Decision No. R(U) 1/62 (7th November 1961) On holiday


## 




Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners "Our decision is that none of the days from 22 nd December 1960
to 9 th January 1961 (both days included) can be treated as a day of unemployment in the case of the claimant. .The claimant found it impossible to attend the hearings of $h$. The elaimant found it impossible to attend the hearings of his
appeals by the local tribunal or ourselves but on the evidence
before us we find the facts to the be before us we find the facts to have been as follows. Towards the
end of the Autumn term 1960 it was arranged end of the Autumn term 1960 it was arranged between a Count
Education Committee and the claimant that the latter should ente the Committe's employment as from 5 th December 1960 as
member of the temporary teaching staf of a certean member of the temporary teaching staff of a cerertain secondar
school. He was to render temporary relief duty, on a day-to-da
basis and he was to be schooi. He was to render temporary relief duty, on a day-to-day
basis and he was to be paid $£ 1$ 19s. .d. for each day worked,
which represented one 200th part of the annua sal which represented one e 200th part of the annual salary of a
comparable established teacher. The appointment was for an
indefinite period, nothing being said of any ter comparable established teacher. The appointment was for an
indefinte period, nothing being said of any terminal date and no
provision being made for termination by notice excent in so far provision being made for termination by notice, except in so far a
this is to be implied from a day-to-day basis appointment were confirmed by a a leterer to the che chaimant dated
9th Deeember 1960 from the acting divisional education officer.
The claimant taught resulthe The December 1960 from the acting divisional e education officer
The claimant taught regularly tat the schoool from 5 th December to
the end of the term. During the schol the end of the term. During the school holidays from 2 2nd
December 1960
to clacember 1900 to th January 1961 there was no work for the
his returning to to teachechool. Nothing was expessla arranged about his returning to teach at the school during the following term, but
we are satisified that it was the intention on both sides that he should
do so
He in fact did return and tontinued to we are satistied that it was the intention on both sides that the should
do so. He in fact did return and continued to teach at the schoo
regularly except for holiduys regularly except for holidays down to about September 11961 when
he entered a training college. The period from 22nd December
1960 to 9 th January 1961 . 1960 to 9th January 1961 was a recognised and customary holiday
not only for the permanent teaching staff at the school but in our
judgment for the claimant also. "Section the the claimant also.
subject to certain conditions, for title to unemployment brenefites in
respect of any respect of any day of unemployment forming part of a period of make provision as as otoyment. dest which are or are not to be treated for the make provision as to days which are or are not to be treated for th
purposes of unemployment beenefit as days of unemploymen
These provisions clearly enn
 that, although a person was on the relevant day in fact unemployed
in the sense that he did no work and there was no work for him to
do, nevertheless as the result of regulations the dey cannetertheless as treated as a desult of regulations the day in question
not entitled to benefit in respor cannot be treated as a day of unemplo
not entitled to benefit in respect of it.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962
"Regulation 6(1)(e)(i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment
and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] and Sickness Beneni) Regulations, 194 lin. 1948 No. 12 day
provides that for the purposes of unempoyment benefit day
shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a provides be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a
shall not bes no work and on holiday.
person does no
uIn the course of his interesting arguent "In the course of his in interesting argument before us at the oral
aral
In hearing, the insurance officer's representative referred to a number
of decisions given by the Umpire under the legislation in force of decisions given by the Umpire under the legislation in force
before regulation $6(1)($ (e) (i) took effect As he righty pointed out
however, none of the previous legislation in force contained a however, none of the previous legisiation in force contained a
provision similar to the one now in regulation $6(1)(e)(i)$. The question, in terms of the relevant Acts, was whether the claimant
was
1911, continuously section $86(2)$ ). the the Uned (semployment National Insurance Act, 1911, section $86($ (t), the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 ,
section $7(1)$ and the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 , section
, sect 23). Section $1(1)$ of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939 ,
would have made expres provision for the case of a person on
holiday, but this subsection was not to come into force until a would have made express provision for the case of a person on
holiday, but this subsection was not to come into fore until a
date in 1940 (section $1(7)$ ). Owing to the outbreak of war it was date in 1940 (section 1(7)). Owing to the outbreak of war it was
pastpond by regulationd in fact never did come into force.
Accordingly none of the decisions before the 1946 Act, which were poscordingly none of the decisions before the e 1944 Act which were
Act entirely consistent, were given on the same words but on an
not not entirely consistent, were given on the same words but on an
interpretation of the words continuously unemployed, given by
the Umpire. We therefore agree with the insurace officer that it
does not necessarily follow that those decisions would be apolicable 10 a case arising under regulation $6(1)(e)(i)$. "Regulation $6(1)($ (e) (i) is in terms completely unqualiified. There
is no provision in the revilations limiting the meaning to be given
to the words 'on holiday". (There are no grounds for thinking to the words 'on holiday' (There are no grounds for thinking
that the claimant could derive any benefit from regulation $6(2)$ or
$6(3)$, and it has not been suggested that he could.) When a school teacher is employed been the yeared or for an indefeninit funture periood,
subject to termination by reasonable notice, no difficulty generally subject to termination by reasonable notice, no dificiculty generally
arises in deciding whether the teacher is on holiday. When howerer
a teacher is employed by the day, or by the week, or by the term a teacher is employed by the day, or by the week, or by the term,
two differing ivews have been taken as to whether, atter the term two differing views have been taken as to whether, ffter the term
ends, the teacher is on hol
therefore not entidted to unemploymenting the schoool holiday (and therefore not entitled to unemployment benefit) or not. during any day of recognised or ouscestomary hel held to be on on holiday
ment and applyy ment and applying to him unless his employment has been
'terminated "in the sense that both (a) the legal obligations of the contract of service have been terminated and (b) there is no intention
that the employment shall be resumed on the next available
opportunity. 'The second view is that in such a case a person will not be
held to be on holiday if the employment has been terminated, in held to be on holiday if the employment has been terminated, in
the sense that the eleal obligatos of the contract of service have been terminated; and it is irrelevant whether there is any intention
of resuming the employment in the future.
" The first of these two views has been accepted in numerous I
.The first of these twen views hat hature. been accepted in numerous
cases of claimants whose employment was casual or subject to
interruption or suspension; see for example Decisions C.W. 339
 Racher ior the Christmas holidays), R(U)12/54, R(U)18/54,
R(U) 315 and very recently the decision on Commissioners file
C.S.U. $3 / 61$ Moreover in Decision C.U.U.3/61. Morever in Decision R(U) 16/59 a tribunal of
Compisioners wher considering the (meaning of the words
'employment which has not been terminated ' in section 4(1) of the employment which has not been terminated 'in section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957 , expressly adopted the test stated by
the Umpirin Umpire' Decision $16930 / 31$ in relation to holidays,
which was to the same effect as those stated two paragraphs earlier. "The second view has been accepted in certh4, "The second view has been accepted in certain unreported
Commissioners secisions; see Decisions C.U. $347 / 49$, C.U. $279 / 50$
and C.U. $24 / 60$ (all unreported).
"In our judgment it is not possible to reconcile these two views,
"In our judgment it is not possible to reconcile these two views,
and it is necessary for us to decide which of them should in future
be accepted as correct. Having fully considered the matter we be accepted as correct. Having fully considered the matter we
are satisfied that the former of the two views is correct, and that
 treated as being incorrect and should not be followed in future.
"The insurance officer now concerned with the case contende
that the present claim must fail on two grounds: firstly that such steps as were terminate the legal obligations under the contract of employment to since it in not suggested that any steps had been take by ayymody
to put an end to ite and secondly that in any event the employment to put an end to it; and secondly that in any event the employmen
had not been ' terminated ', in the sense in which that word is to be understood in the context, since there was a clear intention thet
the employment should be resumed the first avaiableopportunity.
In our judgment this contention is correct on both grounds. "The claimant's original reason for appealing was that he said
that he had learned that one of his colleagues, whose case was
indistinguishable from his own had been paid whemployment indistinguishable from his own, had been paid unemployment He asked, not unreasonably, what was the explanation of this
Such considerations cannot affect the result of this appeal, which must depend on the application of the relevant sectionss of the Act
and regulations to the facts of the claimant's case. The answer to and regulations to the facts of the claimant's case. The answer to
the claimants question is that if the facts of his colleagues's case were indistinguishable, that colleague has been lucky enough to
receeve benefit to which he was not entitled, perhaps owing to the receive benefit to which he was not entitled, perhaps
fact that there were conflicting decisions on the point.
" " More recently the claimant has compared his position to that
of a casual labourer. Here however he is under a misapprehension of a casual labourer. Here however he is under a misapprehension.
As a number of the cases already referred above show, although a ca a nual labourerer may be entitiled to beeneditiduring show, although a
stonen he is
stood off, he is not entitled to it during days when he is stood off, stood off, he is not entitled to it during days when he is stood off,
if they are days of recogise dand customary holiday at the place
where he works. In effect therefore the claimant is asking not where he works. In effect therefore the claimant is asking not that
he should be treated as a casual labourer but that a different rule he should be treated as a casual labourer but that a different rule
should be applied in his case from that thich is normally applied.
"The claimant's appeal must be dismissed ".

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Decision No. R(U) $6 / 62$ ( $\mathbf{1 5 t h}$ September 1961) Normal course of working



Decision of the Commissioner
" My decision is that unemployment benefit is payable to the
claimant for Saturday 19th November 1966 . "The claimant has been employed for 11 years as a maintenance
fitter and turner in a gear-making factory. The factory normally
works a 5 -day week, Monday to Friday, in three shifts, a day shift, works a 5 -day week, Monday to Friday, in three shifts, a day shift,
an anternoon shift and a tinght shift from 9.45 p.m. too 7 a.m. In
a full week of night shifts, work for the night shift would begin o a full week of night shifts, work for the night shift would begin o
Monday evening and end on Saturday morning. By reason
the Night Workers regulation-regulation 5 the Night Workers regulation-regulation 5 of the Nationa
Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948
as amended [S.I 1948 No. 1277 as amended by S.I. 1957 No. 1319] since the portion of the shift after midnight was longor than the
portion before midnight, Saturday woold be trated as a day o
employment for night shift workers when they worke a full week portion before midnight, Saturday would be treated as a day of
employment for inght shift workers when they worked a full week
The claimant sometimes worked on Saturday, when he was not on The claimant sometimes worked on Saturday, when he was not on
the night shift, and when he did so his Saturday work was treated as overtime.
"In the week ended Saturday 19 th November 1960 the claimant
was employed on the night shift. Short-time working started in was employed on the night shift. Short-time working started in
the fatcory on 18th November 1960 . In that wek therefore the
claimant's employment ended on Friday morning. He claimed
 National Insurance Act, 1957 , which provides:
emplowmene a person is employed in any employed contributor's
enhich has not been terminated, then in any week, employment which has not been terminated, then in any week,
day on which in the normal course that persson would not work in
that or any other employed contributor's employment shall no that or any other employed contributor's employment shall no
be treated as a day of unemploment unless each other day in that
week (other than Sunday) on which in the normal course he would so work is a day of interruption of employment "The claimant's employment had not been terminated on Satur-
day 19 th November 1960 Aply
he had thin the Night Workers regulation day 19 th November 1960. Applying the Night Workers regulation
he had ben employed on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and
Friday. Clearly he cannot show that each day in that week Friday. Clearly he cannot show that each day in that week
(other than Sunday), on which in the normal course he would
work, was a day of interruption of employment. If, therefore, Saturday 19 th November 1960 was © a day on which in the norma
course he would not work ,the claim in respect of that day mus
fail faurse he would not work ,the claim in respect of that day must
firl Ihowere, Saturday 19th November 1906 was a day on
which in the normal course the claimant would have worked, then which in the normal course the claimant would have worked, then
section $4($ (1) will not apply and will not deprive him of unemployment
benefit for that day beneft for that day.
The local insurance officer decided that Saturday 19 th Novembe
not was a day which in the onormal course the claimant would
not have worked. The basis of his decision was that in the 12 months immediately preceding 19th November . 1960 the claimant
had worked on 16 Saturdays; he had been incapable of work
through sickness for a further 16 Saturdays; and Saturday 26 th through sickness for a further 16 Saturdays; and Saturday 2 thth
December 1959 had been a day of customary holiday. After
deducting from 52 these 17 Saturdays on which the claimant could deucting from 52 these 17 Saturdays on which the claimant could
not have worked, 35 Saturdays were eft on which work was possible,
out of which the out of which the claimant had worked on 16 Saturrays, which was
less than half the possible number. Following Decision R(U)
est
 Saturday 19 th November 1960 was a day on which in the normal
course the claimant would not have worked. The local tribunal
upheld that decision.
"The claimant appeals to the Commissioner. The insurance "The claimant appeals to the Commissioner. The insurance
officer now concerned supports the claimant's appeal and sumbits
an entirely different approach to the problem. In the year preceding officer now concerned supports the claimant's appeal and submits
an entirely difierent approachto the problem. In the evear preceding
19th November 1960 the claimant tad been employd on the after noth November 1960 the claimant had been employed on the after-
noon shif th one week, on the niiht hsift in three eeeks, and on
the day shift for the rest except when sick. The insurance officer submits that, when the claimant was employed on the night shift
Saturray was for him normally a day of employment, by reason o Saturday was for him normally a day of employment, by reason or
the Night Worker regulation. In the week ended Saturday 19 the
November 1960 the claimant was employed on the night shift. November 1960 the claimant was employed on the night shift
But for the introduction of short time working on Friday 18 th
November 1960 he would in the Novenber 1960 he would, in the normal course,
on Save been employed
Saturay 19 November 1960 . Therefore it it is submited on Saturday 19th November 1960. Therefore, it is submitted,
Saturday 19th November 1960 is a day on which in the normal
cours the claimant would have worked and section 4(1) does not
operate to deprive him "I agree with the submission of the insurance officer now
concerned. Since the claimant was employed on the night shift concerned. Since the claimant was employed on the night shift
in the week ended 19th November 1960 there can be on doutht that,
if things had gone according to the normal course, he would have in the week ended 19 th November 1960 there can be no doubt that
if things had gone according to the normal course, he would have been employed on Saturday 19 th November, and he was only the
introduction of short time working on 18 th November which took away his employment on the Saturday.
of As see it in determining whether any particular day is a day
on which in the normal course a claimant would, or would not, work, the best avaiable evidence relating to his normal prospects
of work on that day has to be scrutinised. If his days of work

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962
are governed by a rota, then the rota must be consulted (Decision R(U) 15/60). If his days of work vary according to the season of
the year, then the matter must be judged according to the season
 o in paragraph 10 of Decision R(U) 14/60). If he works sometimes
on day shifts and sometimes on night shifts, then the matter must on day shifts and sometimes on night shifts, the the matter must
be uidged according to his previous record in the kind of shift in
which the day in question falls (Decision $R$ (U) $1 / 61$. If which the day in question falls (Decision $\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{U}$ ) $1 / 61$ ). If however
his work does not accord with any regular pattern, then the only
method of deciding whether in the normal course he would work on a particular day of the week is by scrutinising his record of work has worked on the majority of those days, after excluding days
when he could not have worked because of sickness holiday or
the termination of his employment (Decisions R(U) 14/59 and when he could not have worked because of sickness, holiday or
the termination of his employment (Decisions $\mathbf{R}(U)$ ) $14 / 59$ and
R(U) $14 / 6$ ).
"Applying those considerations to the present case, I think it is "Applying those considerations to the present case, I think it is
quite clear that whenever the claimant was employed on the night quite clear that whenever the claimant was employed on the night
sint he would work in the normal course of events. on Saturday.
It is true that in the year preceding 19 th November 1960 he was It is true that in the year preceding 19th November 1960 he was
employed on the night shift on onl three widely separated weeks,
but nevertheless if if things had followed the normal course he would hat nevertheless if things shad followed the normal course he would
have worked on Saturday 19 Not Novenber 1960 . Section 4 () of of
the 1957, National Insurance Act, therefore does not deprive him thave worked on Saturday 19 th November 190 . Section 4 (1) of
the 1957 , National Insurance Act, therefore does not deprive him
of unemployment benefit. "The claimant's appoal, which, is
officer now concerned, is allowed."

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

 $\underset{\text { postage.) }}{\text { (Note. }}$Careers.-Choice of Careers. No. 104. Hairdressing and
 trice $\begin{aligned} & \text { Processes. } \\ & \text { tiond } \\ & \text { Ministry of Labour }\end{aligned}$.

## Colonies.-Colonial Office Ouarterly Digest of Statistics. No 54 July 1962 .

 Education.-(i) Education in 1961. Report of the Ministry of Education for England and Wales. Cmnd. 1737. Price 8s. 6 .Os.
Tsain). See page 304 : (ii) Future Pattern of the Education ond
Traing of Teachers. Eighth Report of the National Advisory. Council on the Training and Supply of Teachers. Price 2s. 6d.
(2s. 10d.). Ministry of Education. Undustrial Directory.-Directory of Employers Associations, Trade Obtainable only by Annaul Subscription. (7.s. 6 . including post-
age.). See the issue of this GAzETTE for November 1960, page 424. National Insurance.- (i) Report of the Ministry of Pensions and
National Insurance, 1961. Cmnd. 1764. Price 10s. (10s. 7 d.$)$.-See page 308; (ii) Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee
in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946,
 the National Insurance (Astassesment of Graduated of Contributions)
Amendment Resulations, 1962. H.C. 261. Price 3d. (6d.). See
 nsurance. 12th supplement. Price
tis GAzETTE for April 1961, page 15
Pension
Pensions.- (i) Order by Her Majesty to amend the Order of 22 nd
Aupust 1994 cooccerning Retrird Pay, Pensions and other Grants for
Oftcers, Nurses and Airmen disabled ind for the Wi dins Children of Officers and Airmen deceased, in consequence of Service
diring the 1914 World War. Cmnd. 1744. Price S. (8d.).
Oii) concerring Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants to Members of the Air Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof
Disabled; and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants
 oamend the Royal Warrant of 30th May 1949, concerring Retired
Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Officers, Nurses and Soldiers
disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Saldiers disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Soldiers
deceased, in consequence of Service during the 1914 World War. Ceceased, in consequence of Service during the 1914 World War.
Royal Warrant Price 3d (bd.). (iv) Royal Warrant to omend the
(th May 1949, concerning Retired Pay Pensions Royal Warrana
and other Grants for Mambers o o concerning Retired Pay, Pensions
Nursine Mitary Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereoof Disabled, and for the Widows,
Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Merbers deceased, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased,
in consequenco of Servica after 2nd September 1399. Cmnd. .1777.
Price 3d (6d.); (v) Order in Council dated 27th June 1962 to amend the Order in Council of 29th September 1949, concerning Retired Paya, ansions and other Grants for officers, Nurses and Ratings Disablead,
and for the Widows and Cilduren of officers and RRatings deceased, in consequence of Service during the 1911 World War. Price 3.
(6d.)., (vi) Order in Cuncil dated 27th June 1962 to amend the Order
in Council of 29 th Septenber 1940 , in Council of 29 th September 1949 , concerning Retiried Pay, Pensions
and other Grants for Members of the Naval Forces and of the Nursing and other Grants for Members of the Naval Forces and of the Nursing
and Auxiliary Services thereof Disabled, and for the Widows, Children,
Parents and other Dependants of such Merbers. Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased, in con-
sequence of Service after 2nd September 1939. Price 3d. (6d.).
Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. sequence of Service after 2nd September 1 ,
Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.
War Pensioners
War Pensionerss- Report on War Pensions for the year 1961.
H.C. 223. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.).-- See page 308. Y. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.). - See page 308

Youth Employment. - Work of the Youth Employment Service,
A Report by the National Youth Employment Council.
Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 9 d . (2s.). Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 9d. (2s.). See page 305.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962
STATUTORY INSTR UMENTS Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-
mentioned Statutury IIstruments,* relating to maters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerred, either directly or indirectly,
have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The nave been pubished in the series of Statutory Instruments. The
list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of
Stutory Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those
contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAzTre. contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAzETTE.
The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where
no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3 d. (cd. including postage). The Wages Regulation (Laundry) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1464;
8d. (11d.)), made on 12th July; The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking
 tion (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (England and Wales) (Amendment)
Order, 192 (S.I. 1962(1662; 4. (7).), made on 26th July; The
Ther

 under the Wages Councils Act, 1959. - See page 331.
The Non-ferrous M Metals (Melting and Founding) Regulations, 1962
(S.1. 1962/1667, Labour under the Factories Act, 1961. These Regulations make provision for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in
the melting and founding of non-frrous metals. Some of the
provisions of the Regulations will come into operation on 30th provisions of the Regulations will come into operation on 30 th
January 1963 and the remainder (including a provision for revoking
the Regulations dated 20th June 1908 with respect to the casting he Regulations dated 20 th
The Coal and Other Mines (First Aid) Regulations, 1962 (S.I.
19621123; 8. (11d.)), made on 4th July by the Minister of Power
under the Mines and 190211423; 8d. (11d.)), made on 4th July by the Minister of Power
under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. These Regulations,
, which come into operation on 11st, January 19ese Regulations, replace with
amendments, the Coal and Other Mines (First Aid) Regulations, amendments, the Coal and Other Mines (First Aid Regulations,
1956. They apply to mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale and
fireclay and prescribe first aid facilitites and equipment to be fireclay and prescribe
provided at such mines.
The Agriculture (Field Machinery) Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962 /
1472; 8 . (111.)), made on 1 tht JJuly by the Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries . Fid Fisheries and Food, and the Secretary of State for Scotland, acting jointly, under the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions)
Act, 1956. The Regulations, which apply to Great Britain, and Act, 1956. The Regulations, which apply to Great Britain, and
come into operation on different dates as specified in Regulation,
provide for the protection of workers employed in agriculture provide for the protection of workers employed in agriculture
against risks of bodily injury while working at field machines,
最 against risks of bodily injury while working at field machines,
i.e., broadly, all machines used in agriculture other than those
designed or adapted for stationary use only. The Family Allowances (Determination of Claims and Questions)
Amendment Revalations, 1962 (S.I. . $962 /$ /428), made on th July
by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance onder the
National Insurace Act, 1146, and the Fanil Allowance and
Nation hat a husband will not b to his wife unless he has been notififed of the overpaymernt and
given an opportunity to appeal against the decision that it must
be repaid be repaid.
 by the Minister of Pensions and National , Insurance on under the
National Insurance Act, 1959.-See page 309. The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment
Regulations, 1962 (StI $1962 / 1677$, Inade on 27th July by the
Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Minister of Pensions and National Ins
Assistance Act, 1948.-See page 309.
The Personal Injuries (Civilians) (Amendment) Scheme, 1962
(S.I. $1962 / 1388)$, made on 2nd July by the Minister of Pensions and
Nat National Insurance under the Personal Injuries (Emergency
Provions) Act, 939 This Scheme amends the Personal Injuries
Civilians) Scheme, 1962, which provides for compensation to or (Civilians) Scheme, 1962, which provides for compensation to or
in respect of civilians who were injured or kiled in the $1939-145$
War by in respect of civilians who were injured or killed in the 1939-1945
War, by increasing the allowances payale to certain persons
having regard to remunerative time lost as a result of receiving having regard to remunerative time lost as a result of receiving
part-time treatment for their pensioned disablement. Similar
amendments have been made to instruments which provide for part-ume treatment beer made to instruments which provide for
amendments have been ment
compensation in respect of disabiement or death due to service in
the Armed Forces (see Official Publications Received). the Armed Forces (see Official Publications Received


 reland), 1945.-See page 33
 by the Ministry of Labour and National Ins. Inarance under ulty
Factories Acts (Northern reland), 1938 to 1959 . These Pell tions are broadly similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issues of this GAZETTE for August
and October 1961, pages 335 and 417 . The Youth Employment Service (Youth Employment Committees)
Regulations (NNorthern Ireland)
(7d i) 1962 (S.R. \& O. $1962 / 128 ; 4 \mathrm{~d}$.


Insurance under the Youth Employment Service Act (Northern Committees to advise and assist the Northern Ireland Youth Employment Service Board in connection with the Youth Employ
ment Service provided by it under the aforementioned Act. The National
 (7d.)), made on 26 th June by the Ministry of Labour and National
Insurance under the Family Allowances and National Insurance
and Assistance Act (Northern Ireland and Assistance Act (Northern Irevand), 1962. These Regulations,
which came into operation on 3rd July, are similar in which came into operation on 3rd July, are similar in scope to the
corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's
issue of this GAZETTE, page 268).

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD EXAMINATIONS
The next examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of
Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of of Mines,
Mectanical Enineers
and Electrical Engineers Certifcetes and
 for the Manager's and Under-Managern'- Certificcate, as an in the case
of the examinations for the other Certificates, will be in the ase subject of mining legislation. Candidates for the First Class subject of mining legislation. Candidates for the First Class
Certificate must hold one of the mining degrees or other approved qualifications. For the Second Class Certificite, candidates must
hold the Higher National Certificate in Mining or one of the
approved qualifications. The next, and last, old-style" (six approved qualifications. The next, and last, old-style "(six
subject) examinations for the Manager's and Under-Manager's
 Ae held on 6th, 7 th and 8 th of November (not in January as before). Surveying or have passed the Intermediate Examination of the
Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The next, and last, Mining Qualifications Board written examinaTion next, and last, Mining Sualifications Board written examina-
Intending candididates Certififcate will be in May 1963 .
Ine November examinations Intending candidates for the November examinations should
apply at once for the necessary forms, stating whether they have apply at once for the necessary forms, stating whether they have
previously attended a e eamination ofr any of the aoove certificates.
Prospective candidates are reminded that they may now come rospective candidates are reminded that they may now come
forward for examination up to nine months before completing the
required period of practical experience. If they are successful at required period of practical experience. If they are successful at
the examination, the statutory certificate will be witheld until
he balance of the practical experience has been otained the examination, the statutory certificate will be withheld until
the balance of the practical experience has been obtained. Com-
pleted applications, which should be addressed to the Secretary, pleted applications, which should be addressed to the Secretary,
Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Power, Thames House Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Power, Thanes House
South, Millibank, London S.W.1., should be returned as soo as
possible, and must in any event be received not later than possible, and must
26th September 1962.

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[^0]:    * Information regarding hospital employees, which has been obtained only since April 1961, is shown in the industry Tables on pages 300 to 303 , but in order to maintain comparability with previous enquiries the details for these workers have not been included in the summary Tables and text of this article.

[^1]:    * $\dagger \ddagger \& \|$ See footnotes on next page

[^2]:    
     part-ime workers.s.
    generenal averamers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for
    gor
    
    
     PPubic adidinistration "

[^3]:    

[^4]:    * Where no igure is siven, the number of workers covered by the returns was too sman to provids a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
    t th the calculations of the aerages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separ

[^5]:    *+ See footnotes on previous page.
    $\ddagger$ The figures include permanent employes of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.
    Mainly postal and wireless etececommunications but including also sont Sor storage
     as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnancee and small arms, pritining, construction, transport tand com mumication.
    iHospital employes only. (Part-ime workers in this service are defined as those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full-time hours
    

[^6]:    
    
    fillows
    Midaland
    Nasthand and
    East and
    West Ridin
    

[^7]:    

[^8]:    

[^9]:    $+\begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly unemployed fifures relato to 18th June and unfiled vacancy figures to } 1 \text { 13th June. } \\ & \dagger \text { See footuote }+ \text { on page }\end{aligned}$

[^10]:    
    

[^11]:    * Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

    TThese increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 291 of the July issue of this GAzzrTr.
    Thhese changes took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See pase 337 of this $G$ GAzTTE and
    of Work".

[^12]:    

